# VOLUME I. NO. 31. NEW SERIES. THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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> CONGRESS. From the National Intelligencer. DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1838. THE TEXAS QUESTION-CONTINUED, Mr. ADAMS observed that, after having adverted to the constitutional opinions and to the practical action, with regard to the acquisition of Louisians and the annexation the People of that country to the United States, of the of the People of that country to the Contest States, of the Chief Magistrate by whom that measure was consummeted, he would now exhibit what had been his opinions and his corresponding action upon the same occasion. He had been describing his course on the subject of the cession of the Constitution as engrossed on the parchmen in the archives of the Department of State, and that the semicolon and the colon, appearing in many printed copies. been describing his course on the samples of the Constitution, are errors of the press, original, and expressing his opinion that Congress could of the Constitution, are errors of the press, original, th the request that they might be read:

to pass, because the treaty itself is unconstitutional, or, to purposes—payment of the debts and provision for the comuse the words of the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. mon defence and general welfare of the Union. utional act, because it contains enwhich the powers of the Senate were not com- debts, and the provision for the common petent to ratify; the powers of Congress not competent to general welfare, being merely ends to be obtained, are no confirm, and, even as two of the gentlemen have contended, grants of power at all. They are strict constructionists; and not even the Legislatures of the number of States requisite to effect an amendment of Constitution are adequate to sanctien. It is, therefore, they say a nullity. We cannot fulfil the founder of their sect—the first and foremost leaders. The President of the U.S. of that day performance of any one stipulations, France may con-sider herfelf as absolved from the obligations of the whole treaty on hers. I do not conceive it necessary to ent r into the merits of the treaty at this time. The proper occasion for that discussion is past. But allowing even that this is a case for which the Constitution has not provided, it does not in my mind follow that the treaty is a nullity, or that its levy taxes and the power to pay the debts were distinct and obligations either on us or on France must necessarily be scan eled. For my own part, I am free to confess that the third stricle, and more especially the seventh. contain engrenements placing us in a dilemma, from which I see no consider the Constitution as a delegation of unlimited powers.

the former occasion, and on this day's debate, appears to me
to have shown this to demonstration: but what is this
more than saying that the President and Senate have bound

whole foreign people citizens of the United States. He was,
according to the Richmond Euquirer, by the generous imputation of an "it is said," not only a Semicolon-ite, but more than saying that the President and Senate have bound putation of an "it is said," not only a Semico the nation to engagements which require the co-operation of more extensive powers than theirs to carry them into execution! Nothing is more common in the negotiations be- the honor nor the shame of that invention belonged to him. tween nation, and nation, than for a minister to agree to and
But when Louisiana was purchased, he did believe
sign articles beyond the extent of his powers. This is what that the annexation of the people of that province to this conclude this treaty, but they acted for the benefit of their country, and this House, by a large majority, have advised to the ratification of their proceedings. Suppose, then, not only the ministers who signed, but the President and Senate who ratified this compact, have exceeded their powers.—Suppose that the other House of Congress, who have given their assent by psssing this and other bills for the fulfilment of the obligations it imposes on us, have exceeded their powers. Nay, suppose even that the majority of the States competent to amend the Constitution in other cases could not amend it in this without exceeding their powers, and there is the extremest point to which any gentleman on this floor has extended his scruples)—suppose all this, and there floor has extended his scruples)—suppose all this, and there ers that had ever been exercised there by the King of still remains in the country a power competent to adopt and Spain. Afterwards, during the same session of Congress, sanction every part of our engagements, and to carry them entirely into execution. For, notwithstanding the objections and apprehensions of many individuals, of many wise, able, and excellent men, in various parts of the Union, yet such is the public favor attending the transaction which commenced by the negotiation of this treaty, and which I hope will terminate in our full, undisturbed and undisputed pos-session of the ceded territory, that I firmly believe if an assent or the ceded territory, that I firmly believe it an amendment to the Constitution, amply sufficient first the accomplishment of every thing for which we have contracted, shall be proposed, as I think it ought, it will be adopshall be proposed, as I think it ought, it will be adop-ted by the Legislature of every State in the Union— We can, therefore, fulfil our part of the convention and this is all that France has a right to require of us France can never have a right to come and say—'I am dis-charged from the obligation of this treaty, because your resident and Senate, in ratifying, exceeded their powe for this would be interfering in the internal arrangement of our Government. It would be intermeddling in questions with which she has no concern and which would be intermeddling in questions with which she has no concern and which would be intermediated. settled altogether by earselves. The only question for France is, whether she has contracted with the department of our Government authorised to make treaties; and this being clear, her only right is to require that the conditions at implated in our paper has marginally and first first or the conditions. e has no concern, and which must stipulated in our name be punctually and faithfully per-formed. I trust they will be so performed, and will cheer-fully lend my hand to every act necessary for the purpose.— For I consider the object as of high advantage to us; and the gentleman from Kentucky himself, who has displayed so much eloquence the immense importance of the Union

the gentleman from Kentucky himself, who has displayed so much eloquence the immense importance of the Union of the possession of the ceded country, cannot carry his ideas further on the subject than I do.

"With these impressions, sir, percieving in the first objection no substantial reason requiring the postponement, and in the second no adequate argument for the rejection of this bill, I shall give my vote in its favor."

Mr. Adams resumed. A few days after the debate in the Senate, in the course of which he had given these views, he had called on Mr. Madeson, and expressed them to him.—

comma, in the 1st paragraph of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution; and the Semicolon-ites be lieving that the powers of Congress depend not in the minutest particle upon this error of punctuation, and that whether the paragraph be written or printed with a comma or a semi-colon, the powers delegated by it to Congress are precisely, and identically the same; that whether the power "to United States," or whether it be but a single grant of means to the attainment of an end, namely, the payment of the debts and provision for the common defence and genera welfare of the Union, the extent of power granted is precisely the same. Thus stands the difference of principle.— The Comma-ites allege that the power to lay and collect taxnited to the express purposes of the grant—the payment of debts and provision for the common defence and general welfare; and that Congress have no power to levy taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for any other purpose; and, further, that the end ot be obtained—payment of debts, common defence and gener of taxation; and that Congress have no lawful right to provide for this end by any other means. They insist that the grant of power is limited by the expressed purpose, and that the purpose is limited by the specification of the power. not take possession of a foreign territory, and annex the perfectly immaterial. The ambiguity of the sense, they consists not in the punctuation, but in the phraseology Constitution. He said he had taken his seat as a member of the Senate of the U. States, in October. 1803, at the session specially called by Mr. Jefferson, for the consideration of the Louisiana Treaty and Convention; and he would first refer to the remarks made by him on the bill authorizing the creation of a stock to the amount of \$11,-250,000 for the purpose of carrying the convention into effect. They were reported in 4th volume of Elliott's Debates on the Constitution, which he sent to the Clerk's tables with the power of taxation, in all its forms is delegated to Congress for the expressed purpose of paying the debts and providing for the common of sence and general welfare of the Union. le, with the request that they might be read:

so Congress may, by another grant of power, enact other

"Ma, Arams.' It has been argued that the bill ought not laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the same

Now the Comma-ites contend that the payment of the the President of the United States at the time of the Louis leaders. The President of the U.S. of that day, and his sease made of extracting ourselves but by an amendent made of extracting ourselves but by an amendent made of extracting ourselves but by an amendent made of the Constitution.

"The gentleman from Connecticut; Mr. Thart,) both on in the Constitution a power granted to Congress to make a States and the People of Louisiana. Under these impres they extend the laws of United States over the territory

> "Resolved, That the People of the United States have ever, in any manner, delegated to this Senate the power of tus, but giving its Legislative concurrence to any act for imposing taxes upon the inhabitants of Louisiana without their con-

sent.
"Resolved. That, by concurring in any act of Legislation for imposing taxes upon the inhabitants of Louisiana with-out their consent, this Senate would assume a power unwar-ranted by the Constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the People of these U. States, "Resolved, That the power of originating bills for the

The resolutions were rejected by Yeas and Nays, 4 to 22.
Such then was the theory, and such was the practice the Comma-ites, the strict constructionists, with Mr. Jeffer son at their head, at the time of the acquisition of Louis iana. Mr. Jefferson's opinions appear in the letters from which extracts have been read; his ucts appear on the statute book. He signed the act giving to himself the powers of the King of Spain throughout the territory of Louisiana,
He signed the acts for taxing the inhabitants of Louisiana,
and for extending the laws of the United States over the Territory. Mr. Anams voted against them all during that session. Afterwards, considering the acquiescence of the People of the United States and of Louisiana in the execution of those laws, and their submission to them, as giving them by tacit assent, a sanction equivalent to the popular voice, he has considered the Constitutional question as set-

could only claim the rights stipulated for them by the treaty -which were, that they should be incorporated into the Union, and thereby become entitled to the enjoyment of all

the rights of citizens of the United States.

Now, sir, (argued Mr. A.) this principle, whether applicable or not in the other case, can have no application to the present case.

Texas is not now the province of an absolute Sovereign. The People thereof have formed a Republic. They have declared themselves independent. This Government has distinctly recognised them as such. Now it is alledged that this People, thus independent, have acted for lves in this matter; they have expressed their wish, and made their application to become a part of this Union, They have done their part. Mr. A. admitted it. He had no authentic announcement of the fact. He found it conceded, and referred to as a fact, in the Pexian Legislalive debates. So far, every thing had been consistent with the proper principle; the principle that he (Mr. A.) had always contended for. But, as the application for admission always contended for. But, as the application for admission into the Union had been made by the People of Texas, so only could it be entertained be the People of the United States. It was a question to be settled by the Representatives of the People, in special conventions of the several States, for that purpose assembled. This seemed to him a very plain and simple principle; and, to his mind, presented very distinctly the exact difference between the Louisiana and Florida cases and that immediately under considera

the constitutional principle involved in the case. There are however, other objections with me to the annexation of Texas to this Union—objections, the discussion of which I feel some embarrassment in approaching. I wish to proceed with this argument without giving offence to any one, and without entrenching upon the order of debate. But the petition which I first presented to this House, and which was mittee on Foreign Affairs, and read here by meduring this discussion, protests against this annexation; not on the ground that such annexation, if it take place at all, must be by the action of the People; but the memorial protests against the annexation to this Union of Texas as a slave State; as a Republic, in which slavery, having once been destroyed, has been reinstituted, and in which it is rotected forever by law. In the resolutions of the State Legislatures, which had been presented, with regard to this subject, and which had been referred to the Committee on Forcign Affairs, and by them returned, unread, to the House, this was the point on which, upon both sides, the chief stress was laid. One side memorialized Congress to admit Texas to the Union as a slave State; this was the ground or which it was asked; this, the motive which, it is hoped, would mpel Congress to sanction it. The other side resisted such annexation on precisely the converse ground; that it would add more slave territory to the Union, and would extend the institution of slavery within its limits. The terms of these petitions, memorial-, and resolutions, it would be seen, had hus explicitly brought the whole question of slavery before Congress, upon its merits: slavery, as an institution; as afion, which, when asked a few months ago, on that floor, by the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. SLADE.) produced such a convulsion in that body, had now come up fairly and stinctly before the House for its consid istinctive settlement of this matter could be had until the What is slavery !- should be fairly examined and hat subject, as much as possible, in this discussion. he had now been forced into the discussion of it by what had tallen from different gentlemen during the debate. One of these (Mr. ELMORE) had designated his remarks as "in ane ravings," in his place, a gentleman distinguished, generally, for politeness, courtesy, and urbanity; and that gen-

[Here Mr. Elmore rose and disclaimed any outing the feelings of the gentleman from Massachusetts by the hasty remark to which the latter had adverted,—

by any other member on that floor.]
Mr. Adams was satisfied with the explanation, and was He had known instances before in which madin debate. He had known instances before in which madness was imputed to the zealous opponent of erroneous principles. He remembered to have read the story of a discussion, not dissimilar in principle to the present, in which such an imputation had been made against the "ravings" of one whose shoe's latchet he himself was unworthy to loose, for his zealous advoceey of the truth. Had the honorable member ever heard of the case? Paul stood before Festus, the Roman Governor, and King Agrippa, and delivered one of those eloquent discourses which have won the admiration of ages, and, in the midst thereof, he was interrupted by the Roman Governor, who "said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself! Much learning doth make thee mad." The apostle contented himself with simply responding, "I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and sobernsss;" and Mr. A. would beg the gentleman from South Carolina to receive from him the same answer, not as "insane ravings," but as "the words of truth and soberness."

Mr. A. added, that he had felt more sensibly the force of such an expression, proceeding, as it had, from a gentleman whom the House would do himself the justice to say

he drew with a graphic hand, as an accomplished gentle-man, a cultivated scholar, and a man of strong mind and reserved, that the power of originating bills for the raising revenue being exclusively vested in the House of Representatives, these resolutions be carried to them by the Secretary of the Senate: that, whenever they think proper, they may adopt such measures, as in their wisdom may appear, necessary and expedient for raising and collecting a revenue from Louisiana."

be had set out with asserting, that the discussion of this part of the subject had been forced upon him by the remarks of others. When the gentleman from South Carolina' (Mr. Pickens,) who was now absent from his place for a cause which he most deeply lamented, [illness in his family at home,] had declared his wish, at a former session to epen this debate, upon the issue of slavery upon its merits, Mr. A. said he had given that honorable member notice that, when that issue was opened upon that floor, the advocates of slavery that honorable member notice that when that issue was opened upon that floor, the advocates of slavery upon the member notice that when it was in order, viz. on the day set apart for the express purpose of receiving resolutions. The Speaker then said that under the rule the resolution must An Anna remand. A few days after the does in the Servation in the Servation of which he had given the whose with the single explained of the the trees and their exclusions of the the trees and their exclusions of the single explained of the theory and their exclusions of the single explained of the three words of the single explained of the site of the that issue was opened upon that floor, the advocates of stavery would most assuredly find that there were two sides to the debate, and that they would not be permitted to be the only parties who should be heard thereupon. And he trusted that the gentleman who had tendered this issue, by the resolution he had offered, and which was then under consideration. (Mr. Thompson,) did not indulge the idea that it would be decided until both sides should be heard thereon.

Secretary's report.

Taursnay, July 5, 1838. The report of the Con ittee on Foreign Affairs in reation to Texas being again under consid eration as the un-

lation to Texas being again under consideration as the unfinished business of the murning hour—

Mr. ADAMS resumed. I was saying yesterday, when cut short by the expiration of the hour, that it was not my wish to introduce the general discussion of slavery, either as it exists in this country or in Texas; and that, so far as I had introduced it, it had been forced upon me. It is still my intention to keep aloof from that subject at the present time, having no doubt that it will hereafter be discussed as it works to be and as it to each to be a pad as it to be a pad as it to each to be a pad as it to be a pad as it to be a pad as it to each to be a pad as it and it is a pad as it to be a pad as it to be a pad as it as it is a pad as it to be a pad as it as it is a pad as it is a ought to be, and as it ought to have been for these last three years, with that freedom of speech which belongs to every member of this House. I do not wish that it should be disseed prematurely; much less is it my desire to repress any thing that the gentleman from Maryland and the other gen-tlemen of the Committee on Foreign Affairs may wish to say for themselves, for slavery, or for the antexation of Texas to this Union; and that for a very good reason: I more highly appreciated, than that which we are now conbelieve that what they shall say will go further to promote the cause I wish to advance than all I can urge in its favor. As to the consumption of time, the chairman of the complaint on that score, when he has been shutting my mouth on this subject for these three years past.

Mr. Howard here interposed, and said that he had not ject of slavery itself.

esired to stop the honorable gentleman.

Mr. Adams. I object to his now interrupting me, Mr. Howard said that the gentleman misunderstoon he had said before. He had objected to other gentlem terrupting Mr. A., because he wished him to go on with his speech, and to finish it.

Mr. Anams. Yes, and you said, "the genteman from

Massachusetts shall not occupy the time so as to exclude from an opportunity of reply." comes with an ill-grace from one who has suc ping my mouth, and the mouths of all who think with me on this subject of Texas, for these three years past. Now he of my occupying the time of the House with this discussion Sir, I would not have occupied one-fourth part of the time have, had they not interrupted me every day and every hour. And as to the consumption of time, of which he make so much complaint, where is the day on which that clock was suffered to indicate five seconds after the expiration o the hour, that I have not instantly been cut short by a de mand for the Orders of the Day?

[The Chair here reminded Mr. A. that he must proceed

with the subject now before the House.] Well, sir, I will proceed in the discussion of the subjec before the House. I said it had been my desire to avoid the discussion of the subject of slavery, as connected with the annexation of Texas to the Union; but it was not possible for me to avoid the suggestion in this House, that the main and only plausible ground alleged in the resolutions of those State Legislatures who are desirous for the annexa tion is the principle that the admission of that country wil powerfully tend to perpetuate and strengthen the slavehold ng interest in these States. That is the ground they take; they apprize us of it, that we may be ready to vote in behalf ained elsewhere in this Capitol; and undoubtedly that is the ground which will be taken here by the gentlemen from South Carolina. They have no other grou annexation is demanded expressly because it will strengthe the slaveholding interest, and perpetuate the blessing of that "peculiar institution" which distinguishes the Southern portion of this Union. That is the ground assumed in the reamble to the resolutions of the State of Alabama; and they impute to me a fraudulent transaction, as having been with a view to counteract the slaveholding inrest of the South.

So great has been the degree of indulgence and liberality with which I have been treated by the majority of this House, that I have been obliged to recur to what I can find of a report of a committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi to that body, for which I have The Plenipotentiary of the Texian Government, Mr. Memu-can Hunt, in his route to the Secretary of State of the United States, of 12th September, 1837, had invited his attention glad to be spared the necessity of commenting on the appropriateness and good taste. of such an imputation as the member from South Carolina had permitted himself to make upon the remarks which had been uttered, in order,

syth. He says: "In addition to the fact that this Government when adninistered by the sage of the Hermitage, proposed the acquisition of Texas by purchase from Mexico, many years before the recognition of her independence by Spain, the undersigned most respectfully invites the attention of the hoorable the Secretary of State to the report of the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, contained in a newspaper which he herewith presents. That report, which is said to have been adopted unanimously, alludes in strong terms to the subject of the right of this Government to admit Texas into its confederacy; and the undersigned refers to it thus particularly, that he may be sustained by high authority, what he seasones the Secretary of the Union State to the House of Report of the Union desire this annexation, what the particularly, that he may be sustained by high authority, when he seasones the Secretary of the Union State to the House of Report of the Union and political, on which the People of that portion of the Union desire this annexation, what the particularly, that he may be sustained by high authority, when he seasones the Secretary of the Union State to the House of the Union. But then the question very naturally occurs to me, if these are, the feelings, the motives, and the principles, moral and political, on which the People of that portion of the Union desire this annexation, what the principles, moral and political, on which the People of that portion of the Union desire this annexation, what the feelings, the motives, and the principles, moral and political, on which the People of that portion of the Union desire this annexation, what the principles, moral and political, on which the People of that portion of the Union desire this annexation, what the principles, moral and political, on which the People of that portion of the Union desire this annexation, what the principles, moral and political, on which the People of that portion of the Union desire this annexation, what the principles, moral and political, on which the People of the Union desire this annexation. when he assures the Secretary of State of the United States that, in submitting the proposition of annexation, it was far from his intention to ask the Government of the United States to accede to a measure which Mr. Forsyth was instructed to say was believed to involve unjust principles. The undersigned assures the Secretary of State of the United States that he could not knowingly consent to be the medium of presenting any proposition asking of the United States a disregard of just principles."

There the Plenipotentiary sends to Mr. Forsyth a paper to which he invites his attention. In the communication received from the Executive, in answer to a call for the papers on this subject, that paper was not included. And it is one more instance of that system of suppression of which I have so long complained, and of which I shall complain man, [Mr. Birney,] his equal in mind, and in the power of cool deliberate investigation of the high principles involved in the discussion. He (Mr. A.) was happy that that correspondence had been spread before the nation; to be judged of as it deserved, on both sides.

But all this (Mr. A. remarked) was but incidental to what he had set out with asserting, that the discussion of the main or surface and of which I shall complain yet more. It is a paper of great importance. Why was it not sent? It contained the sanction of the chief argument of the Texian Minister by the unanimous act of the Legislature of a State. I have not been able to obtain it. I have repeatedly asked leave to introduce a resolution calling for its production, but the House, by that same majority which has uniformly anstained the sanction of the chief argument of the Texian Minister by the unanimous act of the Legislature of a State. I have not been able to obtain it. I have repeatedly asked leave to introduce a resolution calling for its production, but the House, by that same majority which has uniformly anstained the sanction of the chief argument of the Texian Minister by the unanimous act of the Legislature of a State. repeatedly asked leave to introduce a resolution calling for its production, but the House, by that same majority which has uniformly sustained the system of suppression which has prevailed for the last three years, refused me the common every-day privilege of calling for a paper. The first time I wished to offer the resolution. I believe it was not strictly in order, although by courtesy the same thing had frequently

in their complexion, but of an import infinitely grave and interesting to the people who inhabit the Southern portion ere it is known that a species of do of this Confederacy, where it is known that a species of do-meatic slavery is tolerated and protected by law, whose ex-istence is prohibited by the legal regulations of other States of this Confederacy; which system of slavery is held by all who are familiarly acquainted with its practical effects to be of highly beneficial influence to the country within whose limits it is permitted to exist.

"The committee feel authorized to say that this system is cherished by our constituents as the very palladium of their prosperity and happiness; and whatever ignorant fanatics blessing with which the affectio ns of her people are so close-

"It may not be improper here to remark, that during the last session of Congress, when a Senator from Mississippi proposed the acknowledgment of Texas independence, it was found, with very few exceptions, the members of that body were ready to take a ground upon it, as upon the sub-

"With all these facts before us, we do not hesitate in lieving that these feelings influenced the New England Se-nators, but one voting in favor of the measure; and indeed Mr. Webster has been bold enough, in a public speech delivered recently in New York to many thousand citizens, to declare that the reason that influence his opposition was his abhorrence to slavery in the South, and that it might, in the event of its recognition, become a slaveholding State. He also spoke of the efforts making in favor of abolition; and that, being predicated upon and aided by the powerful influence of religious feeling, it would become

and overwhelming. and overwhelming.

"This language, coming from so distinguished an indi-vidual as Mr. Webster, so familiar with the feelings of the North, and entertaining so high a respect for public sentiment in New England, speaks so plainly the voice of the

Observe this is the Legislature of Mississippi assigning easons why Texas ought to be annexed to this "We sincerely hope that there is enough good sense and enuine love of country among our fellow-countrymen o he Northern States to secure us final justice on this subject vet we cannot consider it safe or expedient for the People of the South to entirely disregard the efforts of the fanatics, and the opinions of such men as Mr. Webster, and others who tenance such dangerous doctrines. This unholy cruade has not only a potent band of moral agitators in own country, but they are encouraged and stimulated to ac tion by a hypocritical fraternity of popular philanthro across the Atlantic, headed by the recreant and purcha veep over the notorious griefs of his own countrymen, that they may more conveniently distil the tears of over the fancied ills which appertain to a foreign land. It is true that the President, in his inaugural address, has taken a decided stand in favor of the rights of the South; but this affords us a very precarious safeguard against the tide of fanaticism which is rapidly setting against us. The time is rapidly approximating when our Northern territory, which is fast populating, will claim admission into the Union, and when those who now avow the opinion openly that the crusade that has been commenced against slavery in the South is instigated and sustained by religious feeling, will be able to give us more scrious annoyance than we have heretofore ex-

"The Northern States have no interests of their own which require any special safeguards for their defence, save only their domestic manufactures; and God knows they have already received protection from Government on heral scale; under which encouragement they have improved and flourished beyond example. The South has very peculiar interests to preserve and boldly threatened. erve-interests already violently a

"Your committee are fully persuaded that this protection to her best interests will be afforded by the annexation of Texas; an Equipolish of influence in the halls of Congress will be secured, which will furnish us a permanent guaranty of protection."

Thus much to show what are the real grounds on which

Thus much to show what are the real grounds on which the admission of Texas is unanimously desired by the whole Southern portion of this Union. This is the common sen timent at the South. It is avowed. This thing was not done in a corner. It was done openly. We do not charge gentlemen of the South with any concealment or duplicity in the matter. This policy, on the contrary, is openly avowed to the world by those who are so anxiously seeking to bring Texas into the Union. But then the question very naturally occurs to me, if these are the feelings, the motives. and influence this measure is confessedly directed? Sir, they have been sufficiently disclosed in the resolutions adopted have been sufficiently disclosed in the resolutions adopted and sent to this body by the Legislatures of Vermont, of Rhode Island, of Massachusetts, of Ohio, of Michigan, and by the proceedings in the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania; and it is against the principles and the earnest wisbes of these States and these Legislatures, expressed in resolutions adopted almost unanimously, that the doors of this hall have been closed; the House has refused to permit even the reading of the resolutions themselves; and the committee to whom they were referred for consideration, return them on your hands, declaring that they have not looking into it. [A laugh.]

Sir, this is but an incident in that general system of duplicity on this subject which I have denounced to the world. The system was commenced pretty early. The revolution in Texas constituted one essential part of it. At the time with the proceeding in the legislatures of New York and Plicity on this subject which I have denounced to the world. The system was commenced pretty early. The revolution in Texas constituted one essential part of it. At the time with the proceeding into it. [A laugh.]

Sir, this is but an incident in that general system of duplicity on this subject which I have denounced to the world. The system was commenced pretty early. The revolution in Texas constituted one essential part of it. At the time with the proceeding into it. [A laugh.]

Sir, this is but an incident in that general system of duplicity on this subject which I have denounced to the world. The system was commenced pretty early. The revolution in Texas constituted one essential part of it. At the time with the plicity on this subject which I have denounced to the world. The system was commenced pretty early. The revolution in Texas constituted one essential part of it. At the time with the plicity on this subject which I have denounced to the world. The system was commenced pretty early. The revolution in Texas constituted one essential part of it. At the time with th

tween the two Territories. Even before the formal acknowled more of them.

It is with reference to this point alone that I have touched at all upon the subject of slavery. I do not now enter on the moral question; sufficient unto the day will be the good thereof, when the question shall be fully opened, and shall be taken up at such a stage of the session as to admit of its receiving a full and fair discussion. I have reforred to the admission of Texas, in both portions of the United States, rests entirely on that pivot. The true motive of desting it on the one hand, and of opposing it on the other, is to be found in its bearing on the subject of slavery. I say that, if the intention of the House was to calm the agitation of the country, and to conciliate the feelings and the proposition of the subject of slavery. I say that, if the intention of the House was to calm the agitation of the country, and to conciliate the feelings and the proposition of the country, and to conciliate the feelings and quiet the special of the United States. They ought to have considered the subject, and reported fully and impartially upon it. The committee should have reported such an argument as might have gone into all parts of the United States. They ought to have shown that the rejection of this proposal of annexation, the immediate, decided, unqualified rejection of it, is indispensable to the agitation of all parts of this Republic on a question which now so divides them.

But I now pass to another topic. I refer now to the manner in which our relations with Mexico have been, now are, and the proposition of the divided them of the first moment that the line, obtained the feelings and quiet the agitation of all parts of this Republic on a question which now so divides them.

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the Uni "So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition Texian Minister Plenipotentiary necessarily involve question of war with that adversary. The United State bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, will be acrupalously observed on their part, so long as be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duti respect our rights under it. The United States might as suspected of a discognized of the friendly names. be suspected of a disregard of the friendly pury compact, if the overture of Geu, Hunt were to served for future consideration, as this would in sition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Mexico; a disposition wholly at variance with the athe treaty, with the uniform policy, and the obvious of the United States."

implies doubt whether a foreign independent State can, no der the Constitution, be annexed by Congress to the Unite States. And he takes the express position Mexico and Texas remain at war, the adm ter is impossible without a violation of treaty.
This brings us to the subject of our relation.

there are treaty stipulations between as and Mexico House to the consideration of that which, though I fally to first put the proposition in a contingent form. I say, then that though we remain, formally and legally, at peace will Mexico, yet, if a system of deep duplicity worthy of Tiberius Casar, or Ferdinand of Arragon, had been the policy of this and of the last Administration in regard to her, i actually has been pursued towards that Republic. I put the position that a system of the deepest dup nan of the Committee on Foreign Affairs prevailed on this House to suppress the publication of a mass ant documents sent here as an accompaniment to a Mes from the President of the United States; and I say, furt that that system of duplicity has had for its object the breed-ing of a war with Mexico, in order that under the cover of such a war we might accomplish the annexation of the p vince of Texas to this Union. The proofs of which are be found in a great volume of documents, the greater po-tion of them in manuscript, received only yesterday, in an swer to a call made four or five months ago. These in portant papers are now presented in the last days of a very long ression, when, even if they were printed, there is no time left for the members of this House to possess the selves of what they contain. And now, while an investigation of the whole subject is caffed for, the Chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs gets up and propo

I say he did; and refer to the Journal to prove it. He did propose to refuse the printing of the doc whole, but wanted the appointment of a committee to garble them, and present to the House an incomplete transcript and this is all consistent. If gentlemen will look at the Ca-lendar on the Speaker's table, they will find that, as long ago as the 19th of February, I offered here four rei

"Resolved, That the just claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of the Mexican Republic, for indemnity for injuries upon their persons or property, committed by officers or other persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Mexican confederation, ought not to be sacrif abandoned by the Government of the United States.

"Resolved, That the existing relations between the United States and the Mexican Republic cannot justify the United States, on any principle of international law, in resorting to any measure of hostility against the Mexican Go vernment or People.

"Resolved. That in the present state of the relation tween these United States and Mexico, nothing has occ which can justify the continued suspension of amicable ne

"Resolved, That the President of the United States ! requested to resume amicable negotiations with the Go ment of the Mexican confederation,"

Five months ago these resolutions were offered to the Five months ago these resolutions were offered to the House, and they are yet waiting to be taken up for consideration. And what did the committe do? Sir, they have not reported on the part of the President's annual Message upon our relations with Mexico yet. Last week a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Biddle) called on the chairman, and requested, as a matter of couriesy, to know whether the committee intended to report on those resolutions? The chairman (with a reserve for his dignity, and denying the right of any member to question him) graciously condescended to of any member to question him) graciously condes naturally occurs to me, if these are the feelings, the motives, and the principles, moral and political, on which the People of that portion of the Union desire this annexation, what lutions before them ever since the 19th of February! Post litical, of those portions of the Union against whose interests lutions in support of the claims of citizens of the United and influence this measure is confessedly directed? Sir, they of the papers referred to. They report on every thing with-

sissippi. In the most friendly manner the Mexican Secretar of State expressed the opinion that this line should first be

ascertained.

[Here the morning hour expired.]

Mr. Adama expressed regret that the hour should have elapsed at so interesting a point of the discussion, and said he did not wish to occupy much more time.

Mr. Elmons moved to suspend the rules, and allow Mr. A. to proceed, and conclude his speech.

Mr. Dromgoole inquired whether the gentleman from South Carolina meant that the suspension should end with Mr. Adam's speech, so as to preclude the opportunity of roply! If such an arrangement should takes place, it would be gross injustice.

Mr. Elmore said he had relied on the assurance of the gentleman from Massachusetts that he should not occupy much more time.

Mr. Adams protested against the idea that by the suspension he was to be limited as to time in concluding his re-

sion he was to be limited as to time in conclu

Farney Joy 6, 1938 Mr. ADAMS said that, at the expiration of the morning Mr. ADAMS said that, at the expiration of the morning hour the day before, he had been discussing the conduct of this Government towards Mexico from the commencement of the last Administration to the present time; and was laying down the position that that conduct would have been the very same had the object been to practime a systematic course of fraudulent policy towards that Government, worthy of a Tiberius Casar or Ferdinand of Arragon. In order to expose that fraud most fully to the country, which has a right to know and understand it aright; the printing of the voluminous documents that had accompanied the Message of the ninous documents that had accompanied the Message of President on the subject of our Mexican relations, which lie on the table, would be necessary. But it had it

Continued on Fourth Page.

Concluded from Fourth Page

initiativation of this Government toward that of Mexicomainistration of this Government toward that of Mexicomainistration of this Government toward that of Mexicomainistration of the state of a deliberate design of plunging as into a war at Power, for the purpose of dismembering her territod annexing a large pertion of them to this Union.—ojected war was avowed, openly, sixteen months ago, Exacutive, and was countenanced and supported by a from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but not by passe at that time. The same hostility and the same ty have been continued to this day. I stated that, in species of the application by this Government for the but who is himself a citizen of one of the es most interested in the perpetuation of very—the Mexican Government become so im, then our Minister there, that it had derecall. In the annual Message of the President, sees of 1839–'30, it was stated that the recall ade, and that a Charge d'Affaires had Been apprepared precisely at the time that a Spanish force ion for the purchase of a part of her territory; but ing, in the strongest terms, every thing like such a I entreated members of the House to read that docment, as containing demonstrative proof of the duplicity high I have charged upon that Administration. It did so happen that this letter of instructions did not ar-te in Mexico till after the Mexican Government had per-mptorily demanded the recall of Mr. Poinsett, and after the

all failure of the Spanish invasion, which two events oc-red at nearly the same time. The messenger who took the letter was appointed Charge d'Affairs, and the letter, or transferred to him in his new character, became the adding instruction of the United States diplomatic functhat large numbers of the citizens of the United States rushing into that territory, obtaining grants of land, the purpose of exciting an insurrection of the province net the Mexican Government, and that this design had a cherished for years. This fact was adduced, I say, in the bearing date the 25th of August, 1829, and urged as one of many arguments in favor of the cession. Now, it is a matter of notoricty that at that time there were large numof American citizens, particularly from the Western tas, engaged in that laudable occupation. I believe that, sir, as a citizen of Tennessee, may be as well acquain-with what I am now stating as any other individual in House, or, perhaps, in this country; and I may, with-hazard of contradiction, state, that in the State of Tene there existed great numbers of such speculators; and, er, that they had great influence with the then head of the Executive Government. I believe that this despatch may, in a great degree, be referred to the influence of those peculators, whether persons remaining in the United States and sending others out, or whether themselves going as adenturere into Texas,

I must add that this state of things was well understoo

in Mexico at that time. That it was, is evident from the re-port laid before the Mexican Congress in 1829, by the then Secretary of State, an extract of which I will now read to the House:

Ives into the territory which they covet on pretence of t the assent of the Government to which i These colonies grow, multiply, become the pre-nt part in the population; and as soon as a support in this manner, they begin to set up rights which it iminant part in namer, they begin to set up rights which is impossible to sustain in a serious discussion, and to bring orward ridiculous pretensions, founded upon historical facts which are admitted by nobody, such as La Salle's Voyages, followed but which serve as a support, ow known to be a falsehood, but which serve as a support, this time, for their claim to Texas. These extravagant ions are for the first time presented to the world by un-en writers; and the labor which is employed by others noffering proofs and reasonings, is spent by them in repetions and multiplied allegations, for the purpose of drawing as attention of their fellow-citizens, not upon the justice of the proposition, but upon the advantages and interests to be being a subscript of the state of the subscript of th

"Their machinations in the country they wish to acquire ought to light by the appearance of explorers, ot affect the question of the right of sovereignty or sion of the land. These pioneers excite by degrees sents which disturb the political state of the country sate; and then follow discontents and dissatisfaction I to fatigue the patience of the legitimate minish the usefulness of the administration rcise of authority. When things have come to this hich is precisely the present state of things in Texas, liplomatic management commences. The inquietud have excited in the territory in dispute, the interests of colonists therein established, the insurrection of adverers and savages instigated by them, and the pertinacity sion, become the subjects of notes full of expressions of j ice and moderation, until, with the aid of other incide nich are never wanting in the course of diplomatic rela-na, the desired end is attained of concluding an arrangefor one party, as it is advantageous to

the North have succeeded in giving the predominance to the colonists introduced into the countries they had in view, they set up rights, and bring forward pretensions founded upon disputed historical facts, availing themselves generally, for the purpose, of some critical conjuncture to which they suppose that the attention of Government must be directed. that the attention of Government must be directed, olicy, which has produced good results to them, they amenced carrying into effect with Texas. The pub-ts in those States, including those which are more ately under the influence of their Government, are in discussing the right they imagine they have to ntry as far as the Rio Bravo. Handbills are printed on the same subject, and thrown into general circulation, whose object is to persuade and convince the people of the utility and expediency of the meditated project. Some of them have said that Providence had marked out the Rio Bravo as the natural boundary of those States, which has induced an English writer to reproach them with an attempt to make Providence the author of their usurpations: but is most remarkable is, that they have commenced that assion precisely at the same time they saw us engaged pelling the Spanish invasion, believing that our attenwould, for a long time, be thereby withdrawn from other

There is an extract to be compared with the letter of intractions which I have referred to, and with the offer made t the same time to purchase the Province of Texas. The is a commentary upon the other; and the two taken to the forms to the characteristics of the characteristics. the is a commentary upon the other; and the two taken topother, furnish full demonstration of the truth of the charge that there has been, on our part, towards the Mexican Government, a series of duplicity and hostility, accompanied by a secret design to wrest from her possession a portion of her servitory. I entreat gentlemen to compare these documents; to examine them; and to see the gross duplicity which is seven avowed in one paragraph of fine paper, and which, though less openly, pervades the whole of it.

I shall now present to this House, and to the country, a document which is not of a public nature. But, before doing so, I must refer to a letter from Dr. Mayo, confidential efficier of the Administration, to President Jackson, dated the

co. I must refer to a letter from Dr. Mayo, connections of the Administration, to President Jackson, dated the of December, 1830, one year after the date of the instruction I have read to the House. It begins thus:

O Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the U. States:
The enclosed is the scheme of a Secret Alphabet, in the

ime in the month of February last, as nes ine in the month of February last, as hearly as leet, certainly very shortly after Gen. Samuel trived in this city, I was introduced to him at otel, where both of us had taken lodgings. Our so in the same floor, and convenient for social inwhich, from the General's courteous manners, we desire to be enabled to do him justice, in my stion, relative to his abandoning his family and maturity of acquaintance, he spoke freely and mi-finis past history. He spoke of his separation from with great sensibility, and deprecated the injurious it had made upon a considerable portion of the pub-d, disparaging the samity of his intellect, or rectifude moral character. Judging favorably, no doubt of the

of a systematic enterprise, but not nail what I have learnt from another source; perhaps because he dis-ad that my interest in the subject did not keep pace the anticipations he had formed from the progress of his source. I learnt from him these facts and speculations,

viz.

"That he was organizing an expedition against Texas; to afford a clock to which, he had assumed the Indian costume, habits, and associations, by settling among them, in the neighborhood of Texas. That nothing was more easy to complish than the conquest and possession of that exten-ive and fertile country, by the co-operation of the Indians in the Arkansas Territory, and recruits among the citizens in the Arkansas Territory, and recruits among the citizens of the United States. That, in his view, it would hardly be or the United States. That, in his view, it would hardly be necessary to strike a blow to wrest Texas from Mexico.—
That it was ample for the establishment and maintenance of a separate and independent government from the United States. That the expedition would be got ready with all possible despatch; that the demonstration would and must be made in about twelve months from that time. That the event of success opened the most unbounded prospect of wealth to those who would embark in it, and that it was with a view to facilitate his recruits, he wished to elevate himself in the public confidence by the aid of my commu-nications to the Richmond Enquirer. That I should have a surgeoncy in the expedition, and recommended me in the mean time to remove along with him, and practise physic among the Indians in the territory."\*

There is much more to the same general effect; but a these documents are all contained in a printed pamphlet which is accessible to all, and has been some time in print. I forbear to read further. But the paper I am now about to read is not in print. It is a letter from the late President of the United States to William Fulton, Esq. then Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, and the endorsement upon it shows that a similar letter was addressed to the United States District Attorney in Plorida. The paper I hold in my hand is a copy. I have seen the original, in the hand writing of Gen. Jackson; it is now in this city, and can be seen by any gentleman who has a curiosity to examine it. "(STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.)

"Washington, Dec. 10, 1830.
"Dear Sir: It has been stated to me that an extensive exedition against Texas is organizing in the United States, with a view to the establishment of an independent Govern-ment in that province, and that Gen. Houston is to be at the head of it. From all the circumstances communicated to me upon theis ubject, and which have fallen under my observation, I aminduced to believe and hope (notwithstanding the circumstantial manner in which it is related to me) that the information I have received is erroneous, and it is unnecessary that I should add my sincere wish that it may be so. No that I should add my sincere wish that it may be so. No movements have been made, nor have any facts been established, which would require or would justify the adoption of official proceedings against individuals implicated; yet so strong is the detestation of the criminal steps alluded to, and such are my apprehensions of the extent to which the peace and honor of the country might be compromitted by it, as to make me anxious to do every thing short of it which may serve to elicit the truth, and to furnish me with the necessary facts (if they exist) to lay the foundation of further cessary facts (if they exist) to lay the foundation of further

easures. "It is said that enlistments have been made for the enterise in various parts of the Union; that the confe are to repair, as travellers, to different points of the Missis-sippi, where they have already chartered steamboats in which to embark; that the point of rendezvous is to be in the Arkansas Territory, and that the co-operation of the Indi-ans is looked to by those engaged in the contemplated ex-

to watch the course of things, and keep me truly and con stantly advised of any movements which may serve to justi-fy the suspicions which are entertained, than yourself, and I know I can rely with confidence on your fidelity and activity. To secure your exertions in that regard, is the object of the letter, and it is because I wish it to be considered rather as a private than an official act, that it is addressed to you instead of the Governor, (who is understood to Kentucky.)

"The course to be pursued to effect the object in view must of necessity be left to your discretion, enjoining only that the utmost secrecy be observed on your part. If, in the performance of the duty required of you, any expenses are necessarily incurred by you, I will see they are re-

"ANDREW JACKSON.

WM. FULTON, Esq." This was written in December, 1830. I adduce it as de nonstrative proof that the President of the United States part of our citizens to produce an insurrection in Texas for the purpose of separating that territory from the Recial persons to arrest its progress, and to prevent its accom-

It will be recollected that I called some time since upon the Department of State to know if any copy of such a letter was on the files of that Department, and the reply sent to this House was, that there was no such docume there. I infer from that fact that this letter, though writ-ten, never was sent. And why not sent? I believe that it was the will and intention of the President, at that time, to make the interposition contained in this letter. What inference must be drawn from the fact of its never having been sent, if such, indeed, was the fact! It is not in my pewer to explain this whole matter. The letter, however exists. I have seen it: and I aver that the whole letter from begining to end, together with its endorsement, is in the handwriting of General Jackson. The original letter of Dr. Mayo to the President, on which this was written. have also seen: and any member of the House who fee curiosity on the subject, may have an opportunity of ex-That the letters were written is beyond dispute. That the letters were written is beyond dispute. I hat this is endorsed "strictly confidential" is equally indisputable; and the letter itself discloses, on the part of the President, his knowledge of a conspiracy which he considered highly criminal, and of which he expressed his "detestation." Is it not demonstrative proof of that duplicity which pervaded every part of the course of the late Advisor that those does exist such ministation in regard to Mexico; that there does exist such an autograph letter of the late President, and that, so far as appears, it was never sent? If it was sent, the persons are living who can prove it. The gentleman to whom the letter was written is, I believe, now in this city. The Secretary of the Terrritory of Florida is yet living. If both letters were sent, the fact may be proved. And if they were, then, rely, it is very incumbent on those who received them to ove what they did in regard to this foul conspiracy. [Mr. Howard here asked leave to interpose. The ho-

[Mr. Howard here asked leave to interpose. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts said he had read to the House a document stated by him to be a strictly confidential letter from the President of the United States, and has exed his belief that the letter never had been sent. it now be in order for me to inquire of that gentleman how

The Spraker replied, that if the gouldman from Mussa-chusetts chose to yield the floor for that purpose, the ques-tion might be put, but not as a question of order, to be put

authority of the House.)
Mr. Abams. I understand the Speaker to have decided that such an inquiry is not a question of order, but that it is competent to the gentleman to introduce it with my assent. The gentleman has my assent, and if he does make the inquiry, I am ready to give a full, clear, and explicit ac count how this paper came into my hands. Most certainly I have not produced it here without first ascertaining the strict propriety and even delicacy of such a step. If the gentleman thinks proper to put his inquiry in a written form, so that it shall go on the journal, and that a vote of the House may be had upon it, I am ready to answer in a manner that I hope will be perfectly satisfactory. Sir, this lette interests more than that gentleman and me. It interests more than the members of this House. Yes, sir, more than the People of this nation. The gentleman is not mistaken in the importance which he attributes to this document, and which is implied in the question he has just put to the Chair and I again say to him that I am prepared to give a full and explicit account of how it came into my possession.

[Mr. H. did not put the question.]

Mr. A. continued. And now to return to the present argument. I have produced and-read this letter, in order to show that in December, 1830, the President of these United States was duly informed of a conspiracy for invading Texas, producing a revolution in that province, and ultimately separating it from the Republic of Mexico, of which it constituted an integral part, and that the whole design was conducted under the command of the individual who is now President of Texas.

lent of Texas. least at the next; for, sir, this subject has as yet been bursely opened. Tedious as my argument may have appeared to many, instead of amplifying it, I have on the contrary, been obliged to abridge three-fourths of what I desired to say, and the editor for their ich of something.

But I was aware that sufficient time could not be allow-

gentleman to express his opinions on all the topics which shall be reported to us from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I have adduced these documents simply as proofs at the existence of both duplicity and hostility on the part of the stistence of both duplicity and hostility on the part of the science of the last Administration. We have come down as far as the close of the year 1830. I have read to the House a report of the Mexican Secretary of State, made to the Mexican Legislature during the very time in which General Houston is said to have been engaged in that conspiracy to which the President alludes; and in which report the conspiracy is shadowed forth in all the particularities of its progressive developement. All this time, be it remembered, our Charge near the Mexican Government was charged in a letter with instructions to propose a cession of Texas to the United States; to urge that proposition with all his influence, and to back it by an offer of five millions of of dollars. And at the same time he was charged with the negotiation of a treaty of commerce, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the boundary line agreed upon in our former treaty with Spain. The House has seen that the Legislature of Mexico, having in consequence of these proceedings its suspicions very much reposition. former treaty with Spain. The House has seen that the Legislature of Mexico, having in consequence of these proceedings its suspicions very much roused in regard to the views and purposes of this Government, refused to sign the treaty of commerce unless an article should be introduced into it recognising the line marked out in our Spannish treaty as the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. Such an article was accordingly introduced, and the commercial treaty was concluded by Mr. Poinsett, in 18-28. But, owing to those delays which frequently happen in matters of this description, that treaty was not ratified in time. Whereupon, Mr. Butler was charged in his instructions to reconclude the same treaty, which he did in 1831 and '32, and in it the same article was inserted, establishing boundary line as agreed upon in 1819.

[Here the morning hour having expired, Mr. ADAMS rithout concluding his remarks, resumed his seat. The subject, of course, lies over until the next
Mr. Abams being entitled to the floor.]

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist:

DEAR SIR,-The following review was pre ared at the request of a Minister of the Gospel of high standing, who is not an abolitionist, in the current acceptation of the word, but wishes at the same time to compare our views, and those of our opponents with the Word of God. He requested columns for these essays, but no answer has been returned to this request. He hopes therefore, that you will insert them in your paper; as they coincide so entirely with the matter generally contained in it. And if it should so happen that his letter to the Editor of the Herald miscarried, the latter if he thinks proper, can copy them from the Philanthropist. Or if this should not suit his views. perhaps the Pittsburgh Christian Witness may give readers in that region an opportunity to examine what is here advanced, and thus supply his lack of service. AQUILA.

Professor Hodge on Slavery.

No. I. Mr. Editor:-It requires an apology for introducing your readers a work which appeared so long ago as in April 1836. You are aware that an article appeared at that time n the Biblical Repertory, and was republished in Pettsburgh for gratuitous distribution, which caused considerable auto nishment in the minds of some persons, in consequence o the bold manner in which slavery was defended, as a Bible institution. It is known that the author is the distinguished Professor of Biblical Literature in Princeton; and I have no doubt that his high standing as a scholar and great mora worth, have given a credit and currency to his production to which it is by no means entitled on the score of intrinsi excellence. True, that subject is treated with his usual ability, and with great plausibility too; but still, these qualities can never make amends for a departure from Bible truth, or violation of righteous principles.

A letter has been received recently by the writer, from highly esteemed member of the synod of Pittsburg, presenting a difficulty in the way of those who contend that the that this difficulty is pressed upon them by Dr. Hodge, and urging the necessity and propriety of such a revision as might bviate the difficulty in question, and overthrow those posiions taken by the Professor, which some persons, it is said, deem impregnable. It was suggested, also, that your paper would be a proper vehicle for the review. I did not feel myself at liberty to be silent, or slight the call from such a source; although well aware of the odds against which I must contend. The sling and stone of simple truth, how ever, may be more than a match for the sword even of giant, if wielded in the cause of unrighteousness.

1. Let our attention be directed in the first place, to language of my correspondent. He says-"How are the various passages in the New Testament, which speak to musters, recognizing their relation, and enjoining duties, not ndependent of, nor out of, but in that relation, to be dis nosed of! Were they not the masters of their servants the are also addressed, and that are admitted on all hands, by Dr. Wayland and others, to be slaves? Now under what laws did these masters hold their slaves? Were they not the laws of the Roman Empire?" In like manner Professor Hodge speaks, in the 9th and 10th pages of the edition of his work published in Pittsburgh. He alleges that "at the time of the advent of Jesus Christ, slavery in its worst features prevailed over the whole world."-"The subject in hardly alluded to by Christ,"-"The Apostles refer to it, not to pronounce on it as a question of morals, but to prescribe the relative duties of masters and slaves."

We perceive from these quotations that a position is her ssumed as fundamental in the discussion, and it is taker for granted, that the opponents of slavery acquiesce in the sumption, although some of the ablest that speak or write on the subject, in the present day, repudiate it utterly as unscriptural and fallacious. We allude to the statement that the New Testament writers directly address slaveholders and slaves, prescribing the relative duties of their situation. Those who take the affirmative of this point should prove it: but as Professor Hodge deems this unnecessary, in conse quence of its supposed plainness, or the acknowledgmen of opponents, we invite attention to some arguments in oppo sition to this assertion. But in order that no one may say that these arguments are novelties, invented now to get out of a difficulty, we choose to condense them from an "Address to the Churches, by a Committee of the Synod of Cinmati." . The Synod, at its meeting in 1830, (years before the present excitement commenced on the subject of slavery,) "Resolved, That the buying, selling, or holding of a slave for the sake of gain, is, in the judgment of this synod. a heinous sin and scandal, requiring the cognizance of the church judicatories." And they appointed James H. Dickey S. Crothers and W. Graham, to address the churches o the subject. The resolution was complied with, and the adless was printed and circulated extensively in 1831. The committee take the ground that slaves were often made partakers of gospel grace, and must adorn the doctrine of God. nitting to their masters even when treated oppressive ly, or wrongfully. This however, no more justifies the slave holder in keeping his fellow creature in bondage, or op ressing him; than the conduct of early christians, who guided by Divine direction, took joyfully the spoiling of their goods,' operated to justify their persecutors, who thus robbed them off their property.

The real point at issue however is thispired penmen ever address the slaveholder, as nich. and repeal to him the duties of his station? This the nmittee deny, and allege the following reasons. "There are three Greek words of very different import, trans-lated master. The first (didaskalos) signifies teacher, instructor, without expressing authority. The second (kuios) denotes authority, and when applied to men is trans lated, sir, master and Lord, and expresses that authority which is mingled with love, and is exercised for the good of the subject. Kurius means the master of an apprentice, hired, or any voluntary servant. It is used in Eph. vi. 5, 9, and in all places where meaters and servants are address-

tes) expresses absolute dominion, which has no rule of lines, and or course the observance of one never tender ercise, other than the sovereign will of the governor. It stroy enother. Now if we can show that elavory pr able, that in all those passages where the Apostles address urged as ample proof that Paul did acknowledge slaveholdnasters, (despotes,) and exhorts to do them service, because yoke, count their own masters worthy of all honour, that he name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. not despise them because they are brethren; but rather do hem service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit," It is plain from the face of this passage, where the one class is contrasted with the other, that yoke, and that those who were under the yoke, had not beeving masters. The committee allege several additional It cannot be justly denied, that despotes is the only word in slaveholder, when applied to a master, although it is a word text, for the word itself does not teach it. Nor will it do to say, that this is its meaning, when used in connection with the Editor of the Pittsburgh Herald to open his it means any kind of servant whatever, and is so applied in the Bible that even a tyro may perceive that there is no oundation at all for the assertion that it is just equivalent toour word, slave. Our Saviour lays it down as a maxim, well known to the Scribes and Pharisees, that "the servant doulos abideth not in the house forever, but the son abideth ever." John viii. 35. This is not true of either Roman or American slaves; but it was true of the Jewish servant under the Mosaic system: and this statement teaches two important facts:-one is, that the word doules, does not nessarily mean slave; and the other is, that the system that preailed among the Jews in Christ's day, was that system of oluntary servitude, prescribed in the law of Moses, and was limited in duration, contrary to the insinuation of Proessor Hodge that slavery abounded in the land.

Now, in order to establish the fact that the Apostles adet our opponents show even one place in the Bible where ot do this, are they not fairly driven from their own position? ission to their Gentile rulers, and then takes occasion to ifies] were slaves, on account of the name given to their naters. And the direction would teach them the necessity. of submission to injurious treatment, as well as to their hard lot, that they might thus prove themselves to be the follow- institution sanctioned by Christ and his Apostles! Another ers of Christ. There is not a word of address however, to is, that an institution "expressly permitted by Dithe masters of these slaves; and if any one infers their right vine command." as he tells us elsewhere, should to the bodies and souls of the slaves, in this world, because they are counselled to be subject to them, whether they are mild and froward, he may with equal justice infer, that beturn to him the other." therefore the conduct of the smiter was approved by our Lord and Master! It is time then that riters would cease begging the question on this point, and ow where these addresses to slaveholders are to be found. And as to the fact that the Apostle, in 1 Tim. vi. 2, speaks of a believing despotes; how similar to this are the reports missionaries when they make mention of a believing Jew converted Infidel. No one supposes that the one remain an infidel, or that the other continues his Jewish observances.\* But, were we even to supposes that some slaveholder ontinued such for a time, after their conversion, [which no man, we think, can prove to have been the fact, ] it ought not to stagger Professor Hodge; for he says with regard to polygamy, "It is indeed possible, that in cases where the converts had already more than one wife, the connection was not broken off. It is evident this must have occasioned great evil," &c. Yet he calls polygamy an "infraction of he law of marriage"-in other words, of the law of God. On his own ground, then, (the reasoning is not mine,) why may not slavery also have been continued for a time, in the peculiar circumstances of that day, and still be a violation

of the law of God? 2. But, in the next place, we do not stop when we the show the futility of the assertion, that slaveholders are adressed by the Apostles, &c.,-but have a most formidable bjection to the inference drawn from it, and in fact to all that reasoning of the Professor's which lands him in the weeping conclusion, that it is "too clear to admit of either lenial or doubt, that the Scriptures do sanction slavehold-

Our objection rests on this obvious principle,-That the nstitutions of God, or divinely constituted relations of life

This manner of speaking is common in Scripture Hence the expressions, "the blind see, the deaf hear, the lame walk,"—"Publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of heaven before you." And James asks, "was not Rahab the harlot justified," &c. Although called a justified harlot, it does not follow that she continued a harlot. Why then should we conclude, because a man is called a believing despot, that he remains a despot still? It is common at this day, as well as in ancient times, to give the name or epithet to a man, which characterized his former life, even after a radical change has taken place. Hence temperance reports publish the number of reformed drunkards that are found in certain districts, and that have united with the society. I suppose we shall soon see it published to the world, that temperance societies receive into their number and retain drunkards among them, and we shall be referred to this expression in their reports for proof of the fact. The argument temperance societies receive into their number and retain drunkards among them, and we shall be referred to this expression in their reports for proof of the fact. The argument would be exactly similar to that now used to prove that despotes were received into the church, and retained in it, while continuing such, because Paul denominates them "believing despots," They are called believing despots, asy they, and of course they are still despots. Very well, the others are called reformed drunkards, and of course they are drunkards still, if this reasoning be correct. And in future times, when temperance societies become popular, we may expect that topers of every description will claim the right of admittance, and plead early usage as the ground of this claim!

In Waddington's church history, a work published under the superintendence of the society [in Great Britain] for the diffusion of useful knowledge, we have this statement concerning the early christian church,—"In furtherance of this faithful discharge of its duties to the human race, the church unceasingly strove to correct the vices of the social system. The worst of these, and the principal object of her hostility, was the abomination of slavery. . . , It is impossible to dispute either her zeal in the righteous cause, or the power and success with which she pleaded it." Such conduct in the christian church was totally inconsistent with the idea of the reception and retention of slaveholders in her communion—they continuing such still. The experience of the church in this land, proves conclusively that slavery will

munion—they continuing such still. The experience of the church in this land, proves conclusively that slavery will grow and thrive under a practice of this kind, even if the church in this land, proves conclusively that slavery will grow and thrive under a practice of this kind, even if the church in the case of Presbyterians and Mehodista) pass resolutions, and insert articles in her discipline, against slavery! The undoubted "success" of the crity church in putting down this abomination, proves consider, that her practice harmonized with her preceptional's expression—"believing despot," or slaveholder, is pable as we have seen

exercise, other than the sovereign will of the governor. It is with great propriety applied to the Moat High. When applied to men it signifies absolute authority, and is well translated by the English word despot, which is derived from it. This is the appropriate title of a slaveholder. (Professor Hodge says, slaveholding is despotism on a less scale than when monarchs exercise it.) Despotes is used in 1 Tim. vi. 1, 2. Titus ii. 9. 1 Pet, ii. 18. And it is remarkrent and child. He makes out that they are all sa the servants (slaves) of a despotes, they never speak a word by the Bible. The question then is, does slavery tend to to their master. There is one text [1Tim. vi. 2,] often foster the institution of marriage, or to subvert it? Does it naturally lead to the observance of relative family duties, or ers as christian brethren: because, it is said, that when evi- does it render their due observance impossible? Such quesntly addressing slaves, he mentions their having believing tions seem almost ridiculous to any one who recollects the slavery, even in this christian land, never recognizes such a they are brethren. In reply we remark:—When the whole thing as marriage among slaves, no more than among the brutes of the forest; or who has observed how impossible it ntended to make a distinction between the condition of ser- is for the relative duties of life to be fulfilled by slaves in vants who had believing masters, and that of servants un- any region of the South, although their masters generally der the yeles. "Let as many servants as are under the may be professors of religion. Now, it will not do to contend that slaveholders in this land are worse than they were in the days of Roman tyranny, when they counted their And [de, but,] they that have believing masters, let them slaves "for no men, for dead men, for beasts; as having no rights," &c. Indeed, Professor Hodge asserts, that it was slavery "in its worst form" that then prevailed-and the correct conclusion from his argument would have been, that slavery in its worst forms received the approval, or sanction ase servants who had believing masters were not under the of Christ and his Apostles! If slavery could possibly be made a good thing, we might expect to see it such in this christian land, where the gospel has such sway, that multiconsiderations tending to support and enforce this interpre- tudes of slaveholders are professed followers of Christ. Vet tation, arising from the circumstances of the case, as well as even here, it destroys the rite of marriage, it systematically from a close inspection of the passage itself. They are too forbids the father to have the control of his child, but makes long however to be quoted, but we invite attention to some it the property of another man, as soon as born, to be goudditional remarks connected with this part of the subject. verned by him wholly according to his own will. Nor is this the abuse of the system. Its fundamental principle is, to the Greek language that suitably expresses the idea of a make one man literally the property of another, and this leads naturally to all the evils that we have glanced at, and of more extensive import. But as to kurios, if ever thus many more which we cannot stay to enumerate. The writer champion of the right of petition and of the freepplied in Scripture, the fact must be discovered by the con- knows that good men at the South often make this lamentation-it is impossible for us to instruct our slaves right, or teach them the observance of relative duties. The tenure doules, servant; because this term is just as indefinite, for by which they are held utterly forbids it. Whatever appears to the contrary of this, is but an exception to the general rule. The slaves view with suspicion and distrust every proposal for their benefit. We could fill pages from approved writers in the slave states and elsewhere, testifying to the fact that slavery naturally leads to the habitual violation of nearly all the constituted relations of life. Can it be possi- with the solemn resolutions of sovereign States, ble then, that God sanctions such a monster in his government? Is He the author of antagonist principles? And does He set up one, to make war upon the others? Therefore, divines and politicians from all quarters condslavery, in itself considered, or slavery in the abstract, as a great moral and political evil. They could hardly find words strong enough to express their abhorrence of it, while many of them justified its continuance in practice, under present circumstances. But now we must face about, for we are informed by Patriarch McDuffie, Professor Hodge, and others, lress slavemasters, and prescribe the duties of their station, that this was an entire mistake—that slavery itself is a Divine institution!! Well, if this be so; if it be on a par with uch an address to a despotes is to be found. If they can- civil government and marriage, why should not it be perpetual? Do we not spurn from us those that wish to abolish Had such an address been proper, there is one place in those relations, as subverters of the laws of God and civil cripture where it would have come in so naturally, that we society? Gov. McDuffie will say amen to all this, and herehight expect to find it there: I allude to the second chapter in he is consistent. But what are we to think of Professor f the first epistle of Peter. He shows the necessity of sub. Hodge's statement, that "Christianity has abolished both political and domestic bondage (slavery) whenever it had fre exhort servants to be subject to their [despotais] masters. It is readily granted, that these domestics [as the word signi"regards slavery as a desirable institution;" and says, "the

extinction of slavery is as sincerely desired by us as by any one of the abolitionists."!! Now herein are three mar-vellous things. One is, that christianity should abolish an be considered as by no means desirable!! And the third is, that a pious and learned minister of the gospel-such unquestionably is Professo Hodge-should sincerely desire the extinction of that which has received the sanction of high Heaven, and which he informs us, "is consistent with justice, mercy, holiness, love to God and love to man."!! Did ever any person hear of any other of God's institutions being defended by such weapons as are wielded in favor of slavery? Never. No. never. If, as we are informed, (p. 28,) "the right to hold slaves is on a par with the right of parents to the service of children, and of husbands to the obedience of their wives," &c., why not say, esto perpetua. It will not be pretended, that the N. Testament points out a period for emancipation, on the supposition that it sanctions slavery, and yet the Professor talks coolly about "the proper method of effecting the removal of the evil. (An evil, sanctioned by Scripture!) And says, also, "The South has to choose between emancipation by the silent and holy influence of the Gos pel, securing the elevation of the slaves to the stature and character of freemen, or to abide the issue of a long continued conflict against the laws of so that matter is adjusted. God." Thus the influence of the Gospel overthrows slaveholding, although it has the clear "sanction of the Scriptures!" 'The heart is right,

but alas! the head. More anon.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, August 7 , 1838.

Consistency.-We admire consistency; it alvays indicates a clear mind, and generally an hon est heart. Inconsistency implies weakness, or want of rectitude: it is is the result of an inability to reason justly, or of the sway of feelings at war with clear perceptions of the truth. That it arises more frequently from a lack of firm principle than sound logic is evident from the fact that men, blind to their own inconsistencies, are keen-sighted enough to the same kind of inconsistencies in others. Disinterested in their estimate of the character of others, their reason operates, unbiassed, and arrives at correct conclusions. Interested in their own case, their reason, controlled by selfish influences, labors with perverse zeal to reconcile contradictions, and harmonize the unprincipled desire or act, with unperverted principle.

The Abolitionist launches against the Slave-holder the charge of stupendous inconsistency, he cause he scruples not to rob his fellow men of rights, which he solemnly declares to be inalienable. No excuse is admitted; every plea in extennation is set down to the credit of self-interest.

ng his name and influence against every species had in some way got hold of Prentiss' book, and of intemperance, and signing a petition to the leg-quoted passages from it to show the hostility of islature to restrain or prevent the traffic in ardent Mr. Clay to slavery. The Whig in reply terms spirits, go straightway to the polls and vote for a this Hon. gentleman's passion for the liberties of runkard, or an apologist for dram-drinking, or an mankind, "a boyhood passion"; but here is the opponent of all temperance measures, would not paragraph: the Abolitionist be quick to detect so glaring an inconsistency? "Why, what consistency," he ly and triumphantly made out, yet fearing that

would exclaim, "is there in such conduct as this How much value do you attach to your principles What kind of faith can I place in you, as an advo sate of Temperance, -you, who give your vote to out down your petition, -you, who turn your right of suffrage into an instrument of warfare against that very cause, whose success, you say, is identified with the honor and happiness of your country,—you, who use your most effective political power, to crush and destroy all your moral influnces? Away with such temperance-advocacy! Erase your name from the pledge-list; no longer affront common sense with your spurious professions of hatred to intemperance;—you have become an ally of drunkards."

Here is a Whig who, after talking and writing and wrestling and petitioning for a national bank stands up and gives his vote to an anti-bank candidate. What a political monstrosity! To man must certainly be crazy or dishonest. & saith the abolitionist.

"Thou, therefore, who teachest another, teach est thou not thyself? thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege"? thou that chargest inconsistency on another, art thou inconsistent? The abolitionist is pledged against slavery: how can he then give his suffrage to a slave holder or an apologist of slavery, with any more consistency, than the temperance man can vote for drunkard, or an apologist of drunkards? He has petitioned for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia: can he give his vote to a candidate, opposed to its abolition? What! petition one way and vote another? He is a sturdy dom of speech and the press: his blood is inflamed when he hears of the conduct of a corrupt. truckling majority in Congress, who are "dam ned to everlasting fame" for their hostility to the right of petition and free discussion. "What". he cries out, "can equal the servility and treachery of these men, that dare to trample on the fun damental rights of a free government, and to sport and the earnest prayers of hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens"? We will tell you what can equal them;-the party-servility, and base recklessness of principle that can sanction such acts: and we can tell you what will surpass them; -the deep treachery of an abolitionist to the cause of freedom, who would give his vote to a single one of that majority, or to one, who, like them, would lay sacrilegious hands on the rights of the people.

We conclude then, that abolitionists, when they go to the polls, should take their principles along with them. If they forbear, or neglect to do this they dishonor themselves, deny their principles, and injure the cause to which they are pled-

Opp Toasts, selected from a Fourth of July elebration at Selma, Alabama,

By R. L. Downman, Esq.—The Abolitionists: lay the the cankering worms prey upon their vitals, and the bitter pangs of a termented conscience, perpetually har-row their feelings, till in sackcloth and ashes, they shall acnowledge their stupidity, and heal the perfidious breache heir bigotry has inflicted on the South.

[Alas! for the slaveholder. He never forgets Abolitionists; and we are glad of it-while he thinks of them he can hardly forget that he is an

The Declaration of Independence: The magna charta of American freedom. A frequent recurrence to first princi ples, the surest safeguard to liberty.

[Three cheers for that!] 8th. Freedom of opinion, the liberty of the press, and the trial by jury: "The palladium of all our rights." [Are they? how long could we hold our opin-

ions and advocate them in Selma, without being trung up for it?] By Dr. WM. H. FELLOWS .- The Spirit of '76: A selfsacrificing spirit—a spirit essentially necessary to transmit to posterity the principles of Liberty, which we have re-

eived from our ancestors. So think we; but whom do slave-holders sacrifice—themselves or their slaves?

> From the Circleville Herald SENATOR MORRIS

This dignitary has addressed a long letter to 'Mr. Meder, in response to his 'instructions' given on the glorious away of May, by the People of Ohio assembled in Convention The letter abounds in the Abolition cant of the day—and couched in rather a boasting strain, of his votes in favor of abolition doctrines. By the way—on the same day on which he was "instructed," the abolition State Convention of Ohio gave him a vote of thanks for those votes

We should like to know from the Circleville Herald and other Whig papers, whether they intend to run a tilt against Abolitionists: whether in commenting so indignantly on Senator Morris's abolition, they wish it understood, that their favorite candidates, are to be perfectly free from all abolition-taint. If so, we shall give our friends notice in due season. Abolitionists are not generally weak enough to be guilty of political suicide. They most assuredly will make a better use of their suffrages, than to bestow them on servile candidates, who can plead no other merit than stolid opposition to the cause of free principles.

THE BOYHOOD PASSION'-The last Emancipator ontains an interesting extract from the life of Hon. Henry Clay, by Geo. G. Prentiss, the editor of the Louisville Journal, said to be the organ of Mr. Clay, in Kentucky. Mr. Clay in this extract is represented as having been in 1797, in sertiment and feeling on the side of emancipationhe wrote and spoke vigorously and eloquently in favor of holding a Convention, one of whose leading objects was, the BRADICATION OF SLAVERYhe disregarded the prejudice of the People, heeded not his own popularity, so deep was his devotion to this favorite policy-"HIS SINCERITY IN OF-POSING NEGRO SERVITUDE was manifest from every act of his life"-"in all stations he has pleaded AFRICAN FREEDOM;" a passion for the liberty of mankind seems to have at that early period, been a portion of his being, and he has never changed since," &c. &c., Itseems that, in a newspaper warfare, which has

been going on for some time in the Selma Free Press, between a Democrat and a Whig, promi-Should an advocate of Temperance, after pledg- nent men in their respective parties, the former

phemeral production published some years ago, and seize upon what you there find said of Mr. Clay's opinions more than forty years ago—his youthful enthusiasm and boyhood "passion for the liberties of Mankind." That Mr. Clay in his and among others, in his own State, or in the or Territoriy, I wholly deny, and you are wholly unable to prove. So far from this being the case, the very reverse is made manifest by his whole political course, by every act of his life ng the subject."

"The following letter will show very clearly. Mr. Clay's present attitude in relation to negro emancipation. Be it remembered that the writer of the letter is associated with Mr. Prentiss, the the Louisville Journal; that the Journal is Mr. Clay's organ; and that the apparent object of the letter is to assure Col. Clark, the author of the foregoing paragraph, of Mr. Clay's fidelity to the slave-holding interest. We copy from the Selma Free Press, of July 21st.

Louisville, July 6, 1838. Dear Sir-In your letter of the 30th of June. you ask "whether the late effort to amend the Constitution of Kentucky, so as gradually to abolish slavery in the State, was not supported by the friends of Mr. Van Buren and opposed by the friends of Mr. Clay." Of course you referred to the law, passed by the late Legislature of Kentucky, to take the sense of the people as to the exncy of calling a Convention.

The Constitution of Kentucky provides, that the Legislature shall not "emancipate slaves without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated" For a long time, in this State, there have been efforts yearly made in the Legislature to take the Constitutional steps necessary for calling a Convention, and the friends of of a Convention have generally supported the measure with the view of repealing that clause. The law of the last Legislature, in relation to a Convention, was supported by the Van Buren party in that body almost to a man. It was warmly opposed by most of the Whig members, and principally on account of the danger of agitating the question of slavery. If emancipation was the object of those who supported the law, they did not venture to name their designs.

It is well known here that Mr. Clay is warmly

opposed to a Convention- While the the Conven ion law was under discussion in the Legislature letters were received from him, remonstrating a gainst the passage of the law. The abolitionist and the abolition papers everywhere have taken ground for the Kentucky Convention, and they ounced Mr. Clay as its enemy, and as the enemy of abolition. The editor of the Philadel in Freeman, John G. Whittier, until recently the warm and eloquent advocate of Mr. Clay, nov vigorously opposes his election to the Presidency. on the ground of his opposition to the Kentucky nvention. I believe that the abolition papers without exception, oppose his election.

Very truly yours, GEO. W. WEISSENGER. To Mr. J. B. Clark' Cahawa, Al.

Here is express and decided testimony, that Mr. Clay, the great champion of emancipation, who once "heeded not his popularity", in his strong advocacy of a Convention, is now so hostile to this measure, that he has even written letters, the convention law being under discussion in the Legislature, remonstrating against its passage.

ABOLITION IN THE SOUTH .- The last number of the Selma Free Press, Alabama, is largely devoted to the discussion of the presidential question The question there seems to turn chiefly on Abolition. A recent Van Buren meeting had been held in Dallas County, at which the following resolution was passed:

"8. R solved, That we clearly see in the signs times, that Henry Clay is to be the Candidate of the Federalists. Whigs, Bankites, and Abolitionists; and that we as Boutherners, and true friends of the South and West, can-Southerners, and true friends of the South and West, can not give our support to this Representative of the famous American Tariff System—to this fed Attorney of the Uni-ted States Bank—to this temporizing politician, who suffers himself to be leagued in action, if not in principle, with ern fanatics who would smile at the conflagration of nes, and exult in the murder of our citizens: and further that we are equally opposed to Harrison or Webster.' Then comes an address to the voters of Dallas

ounty, by a Committee appointed at a meeting subsequently held of the Whig citizens of said county. They declare, that they "would watch with jealousy the Abolitionists of the North, and oppose at the outset, every attempt to invade our rights of property;" that they do not intend at present to designate any one as a proper candidate for the Presidency, but they hold that the South should be careful to select a President whose views in relation to slavery are "perfectly unexceptionable." "By that rule," they affirm, "they shall act and be governed." These views, to be perfectly unexceptionable, must be of course, a disbelief in the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and Territories, and the Slave-trade; a belief in the propriopposition to all schemes for the present or prospective abolition of slavery. The committee, evidently favor the claims of Henry Clay, though they do not designate him. To meet the foregoing tion of the Van Buren meeting, they say:-

"We are not pledged to support Mr. Henry Clay for the Presidency and cartainly shall not do so, if he is either a Federalist or an Abolitionist. The resolution indeed does restacted an Abolitionist. The resolution indeed does not charge Mr. C. directly with being an Abolitionist himself, for they know his whole life would give the lie to that, but with being leagued with them in action. In other words some of his political friends are abolitionists. Now if these wentlemen will look among the political friends. these gentlemen will look among the political friends of r. Van Buren, their favorite candidate, they will find that Mr. Van Buren, their favorite candidate, they will find that Abolitionists number two to one when compared with Mr. Clay's. They will find that Mr. Van Buren is the main hope and expectation of these fanatics. And if they ever do succeed, it will be under the reign of just such a President, without firmness of purpose or vigor of action, whose character is to temporise with what is wrong, not boldly to oppose it. Undersuch a Chief Magistrate we must expect the Abolitionists to increase, as they have already increased under his administration, and to become formidable, until we may indeed fear the events so much dreaded in the resolution—"our houses wrapped in configuration and our citizens murdered." But we have not the least fear that the Abolitionists will come from Kentucky, or be headed by a Virginian.

Let us ask one question of Abolitionists:-Can the friends of freedom give their suffrages to a man, whose views on the subject of slavery are thought to be unexceptionable by the advocates of sternal davary?

"ANTI-SLAVERY .- The proceedings of an 'Antiwictory as you were to claim it, and for want of come to hand, with a request that we and the Phil-phemeral production published some years ago, anthropist published at Cincinnati, give them a place in our respective papers—it is a subject that the Philanthropist dabbles with, and advocates; but one that we have long since came to the conclusion not to interfere with, for the reason that we honestly and candidly view the agitation of the mberues of Manking. That Mr. Clay in his early youth entertained a "passion for liberty," and that the feeling yet abides with him in all its force and fervor, I will not pretend to deny. If this charge can injure him in the estimation of his democratic, his Republican fellow countrymen, I doubt not he must stand convicted, and suffer the penalty. But sir, that Mr. Clay entertains, or penalty. But sir, that Mr. Clay entertains, or that he has ever on any occasion manifested a disposition to interfere with the rights of others, whether individuals or communities, that he has ever indicated a desire to interfere improperly with the institution of slavery, as it exists in the States, the institution of slavery, as it exists in the States, propriety of kicking up a fuss with our Southern neighbors about it. Ours is the course pursued by the "Quill-driving" portion of the craft," and we are perfectly resigned to follow in their "foot-steps" in this particular point, believing it to be for the welfare of the nation We cut the foregoing (we think) from the Eaton

Register, a paper published in this State. 'The extract is rather foolish; too much so, perhaps, to be worth a single comment. But it may serve to show the shameful ignorance that still prevails in author of Henry Clay's life, in the editorship of Ohio, with regard to the question of slavery. For seven years now, has this question ben urged on the attention of the American People. It constitutes a rallying point in the politics of the South. Its agitation has given birth to fifteen hundred societies, pledged to the principle of Immediate Abolition. Under some form or another, it has been brought before every Legislative body in the free States; giving rise to animated debates and numerous reports. It is employing at this time, some of the best minds in the Union; and there are perhaps from fifteen to twenty papers devoted dmost exclusively to the discussion of it in its full length and breadth. Lately, too, it has made the subject of a singular and singularly interesting correspondence, between the Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society and Mr. Elmore of South Carolina, whom Mr. Adams very happily designates, as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Southern Conventicle. But, notwithstanding all this; notwithstanding the great light, which we must suppose, has been elicited by all this agitation, investigation and discussion, here is an editor, bound by his station to be correctly informed respecting all important movements, and to furnish his readers with such information, talking about the Slave-holding States being admitted into the Union by our Forefathers, and whether it "would be prudent and just for the citizens of the free States to abolish" slavery!! correct knowledge!

> We have just one suggestion to make to this edior, who seems to have taken lessons in the art of gagging from our celebrated gag-Congress; and hat is, that it might not altogether be time wasted. if he would condescend, whenever he can release himself from the more important toil of recording ecidents and discussing the merits of his favorite candidates, to devote a few moments in improving his knowledge of a cause, which employs the energies and engages the affections of such men as Lord Brougham, Dr. Channing and John Q. Adams. Perhaps we are presumptuous; peradventure the

Register is too wise to need the teachings of such

City Police. Before S. W. Davies Mayor.

July 28.

Delilah Fields, a colored female, residing in Woodward, between Main and Sycamore streets, was brought up on the complaint of H. Handy, Tax gatherer, for insulting and abusing him in attending to what at the best is but unthankful duty. She was fined \$2 and costs. Mr. H. has been for some time employed in this business, he complains that his principal disagreements, originate with the colored population.—Daily News.

Our fathers went to war with Great Britain, because they would not concede the principle of, taxation without representation. This it was that gave rise to the "disagreements" between Britain and America. Human nature is the same, the world over. Colored people feel the same kind of repugnance to being taxed without being represented, that our fathers felt; still we presume Mr. Handy does not find quite so much difficulty n performing his duty, as did the tax-gatherers of the Crown in '76.

There is still another circumstance, which may throw some light on the source of the disagreement Mr. H. complains of. Colored people have been hitherto taxed for school-purposes, but studiously excluded from all the public school-benefits. They have been compelled to pay their money to aid in educating white children, but not one cent have they ever received from the public treasury to assist them in educating their own children. Such was the fact a few months ago. Sometime last fall, we published two or three of several receipts we had on our table, given to colored men, acknowledging payment for road, jail, SCHOOL and other taxes. We called the attention of our Legislators at that time, to the meanness and iniquity of such a course of conduct, towards our colorety of favoring the extension of slavery; and an ed population. During the session of the General Assembly, the subject was called up for consideration, and on motion of Thomas Richmond, in the House, certain resolutions were passed, instructing the auditors of the several counties in the State, to ascertain how much money, for school purposes, had been collected from colored persons annually since March 10th, 1831, cast the interest on the whole sum, and report the entire amount of principal and interest to the Audittor of State, on or before the first day of December next; so that the same may be submitted to the Legislature, and such action had thereupon as

"may appear just and proper." We doubt whether the proper officers in this city are aware of these resolutions. The strong probability is, that the usual course has been pursued, colored people being called on to pay school-taxes, for the support of education among white people. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the tax-gatherer should find it a peculiarly unthankful duty to collect taxes from a people, so scandalously treated? We hope Mr. Handy will think of these things the next time before he indulge public complaints about his disagreements with colored people.

INCENDIARIES IN VIRGINIA.-The Ohio and Kentucky Journal says, that "the original draft of

ting of Mr. Jefferson, was read on the 4th of July in Charlottsville, Virginia." Was it indeed?-Why, the incendiaries! In the original copy of that document, is the following paragraph, to be read next before the third section from the end .-It is understood that it was omitted in the Declaration as it now stands, out of regard to the sensibilities of the slave-holding patriarchs.

"He has waged cruel war against human nature tself, violating its most sacred rights of life and iberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. That piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers. is the warfare of a Christian king of Britain. Determined to keep an open market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he has obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.'

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the American Anti-Slavery Society, together with the minutes of the meetings of the Society, makes a pamphlet of 152 pages. The report itself is peculiarly intersting, containing a vast amount of important infornation. The following is a list of its topics:-New Societies, Publications, Agents, Improvenent of Colored People, Petitions to Congress and State Legislatures, Appointment of Secretaries, Testimonies of Religious Bodies, Methodist Episopal Church, Presbyterian Church, Political Changes, Vermont Resolutions, Gag Resolution in ongress, Resolutions of Calhoun and Morris, Tote on the Liberty of the Press, Annexation of Texas, Mississippi Resolutions, Senator Preston's Threat and Testimony, Charleston Mercury, Slave Texas, Efforts of Mr. Benton, Houston's Conspircy, Movements of General Gaines, Mexican Enyoy Extraordinary, Messages of President Jackon, Attitude of President Van Buren, Resolutions of Ohio and Massachusetts, Judicial Decision, Letter of Mr. Bullock, Colored Suffrage in Pennsylvania, Mobocracy, Anti-Republican Doctrine Examined, Course of Mr. Lovejoy in Missouri, Persecution at Alton, Colonization and Anti-Slavery meetings, Meeting of the 2d and 3d of Noember, Murder of Lovejoy, Trial of the Defenders of the Press, Plan of the Society, Considerations showing the probability of Success, Testi-Truly here is wisdom, here is sagacity, here is mony of State Conventions, Exclusion of Foreign Colored Seamen, British Emancipation, Prospects of the Haytian, Measures recommended, List of

> EFFECT ON POPULATION.—The Flemingsburg Kentuckian says, that Fayette County, Ky, in 1790, "contained a white population of 14,626, whilst the blacks amounted to only 3184. In 1830. when the last census was taken, the white popula. tion had decreased to 13,728, whilst the blacks had increased to 11,446-doubling their population in every twelve years! These are facts that should be pondered upon by every patriot."

> THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, is a Baptist week-It is one of the best religious journals we know, and its editor. C. P. Grosvenor, withal is a fearless. whole-souled abolitionist: at least so we should infer from the decidedly anti-slavery character of his paper. Noticing the report of our last anniversary, copy of which we sent him, he says .-

"The noble and flourishing state of Ohio is fast oming up, in her YOUTHFUL VIGOR, to this great moral enterprize. She will not leave her part of the mighty work to be done in the decrepitude of a sinful old age, when with increased burthens, with bad habits made rigid by time, and with diminished energy, the labor might be long and diffi cult, and the hope of accomplishing it proportionably less. The tree of liberty generally thrives best n a newly broken soil; though recent facts evince the possibility of renewing its growth in an old soil, when "radical" truth enters the field and lays its "axe at the root" of those old usurpers of the ground which, through neglect, have grown high, even to the overtopping of the tree of the golden

VERY DELICATE .- The monopoly-hating, locooco, equal rights-editor of the Ohio and Kentucky Journal is a great hater of abolitionists. In a recent editorial he thus speaks,-

"Others are most fervent in their admonitions gainst the annexation of Texas, as opening a great ave-market to the exhausted southern states that an do little else than breed slaves for exportation. It is by slave breeding, and slave selling, says Dr. Channing in his letter to Mr. Clay, that these states What a sentiment to come from the pen f an American divine, and to be addressed to an merican statesman, now a prominent candidate

This man's extreme delicacy is about as sincere as his democracy. How indelicate, how revolting, for a divine to tell truth to a statesman! Will the Journal pretend to say that Dr. Channing does not speak truth? What thinks he of these two extracts?-

From Professor Dew's Work. "Virginia is in fact a NEGRO RAISING STATE for other states. She produces enough the South, are a source of wealth to Virginia."-

D. Green's Reg. vol. 2, p. 791. "Perhaps one of the greatest blessings (if we could reconcile our consciences) which could be onferred on the southern portion of the Union, could arise from the total abolition of the African slave trade, and the opening of the West India and South American markets to our slaves."-Ib. p.

What saith our delicate gentleman? Does he relish the fact better than the sentiment?

"Some Thoughts on Domestic Slavery, in a Letter, to \_\_\_\_\_, Esq. of Baltimore."-Such is the title of a new book in defence of slaveholders, just published in Baltimore. It has been forwarded to us by a friend in that place, with a request that we would notice it. We intend to notice it, as it deserves, in our next.

Meantime, as an introduction to a characteristic dvertisement, we take the following extract from a passage where the author is speaking of the African slave-trade. He says,-"In the consideration of this part of the subject, we may find an antidote against that hasty sort of philanthropy, which, viewing things only according to outward appear-

the Declaration of Independence, in the hand-wri- ance, is inflamed into a zeal without knowledge; which leads many to deplore the condition of a peoity; who enjoy in their present state more comforts than their ancestors ever conceived of; who are in a situation whereby they may gain a knowledge of of doing, in order to make some retribution for the many useful arts, and receive in some degree, the elements of true religious faith."

The author has not told us how they are instructed in the useful arts and the elements of the true religion. Perhaps the following advertisement may throw some light upon the matter.

From the Baltimore Democratic Herald, July 2d, 1838. CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber has built a large and extensive establishment and private jail, for the keeping of SLAVES, in Pratt st. one door from Howard st., opposite the Circus or Repository.

The building having been erected under his own

inspection, without regard to price, planned and arranged upon the most approved principle, with an eye to comfort and convenience, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in the United States, is now ready to receive SLAVES. The male and female apartments are completely separate—the rooms for both are large, light and airy, and all above ground, with a fine large yard for exercise, with pure delightful water within doors. In erecting and planning this edifice the subscriber had an eye to the health and cleanliness of the slaves, as well as the many other necessary conveniences. Having a wish to accommodate my southern friends and others in the trade, I am determined to keep them on the lowest possible terms. at twenty-five cents per head a day, and furnish them with plenty of good and wholesome provisions. Such security and confidence I have in my building, that I hold myself bound to make good all jail breaking, or escapes from my estabishment. I also will receive, ship, or forward to any place at the request of the owner, and give it my personal attention.

N. B. Cash and the highest prices will at all times be given for likely slaves of both sexes, with good and sufficient titles. Persons having such property to dispose of. would do well to see me before they sell, as I am always purchasing for the New-Orleans market. I, or my agent can at Trade in Texas, Negociation for the purchase of all times be found at my office, in the basement story of my new building.

HOPE H. SLATTER. Of course so useful an institution must have its chaplain and schoolmaster: otherwise how could we expect the slaves to arrive at a knowledge of those useful arts, necessary in a New Orleans mar-

INDIANA CONVENTION.

The following names in favor of calling a State-Convention in Indiana have been forwarded to us from Vernon. One of them, Even Thomas, is a soldier of the Revolution: he is now 82 years of age, but the fires of liberty still glow around a defence of human rights.

Jared Vancleave, John Bowen, John Haden James N. Waggoner, James Hicklin, Lewis Prather, William Trew, Hugh Gordon, John B. Kirby, Wm. H. Stephenson, John L. Hicklin, P.sq. Wm. A. Bullock, Esq., T. W. Todd, Esq., James A. Henderson, Henry Hughs, John G. Rogers Elisha Brady, Dr. Wm. Holderness, R. B. Mitchell, Esq., Wm. H. Breeden, Even Thomas, Lewis Hichlin, Isaac Brink.

CONVENTION QUESTION IN KENTUCKY .- They have been discussing this question in many parts of Kentucky with great animation. One or two numbers since, we published an extract from an apseveral of the Kentucky prints. Colonization in Africa was stoutly defended by the writer, but it seems that his views do not meet with universal approbation. In the last number of the Flemingsburg Kentuckian, a peculiarly independent paper, a correspondent, who signs himself "Reformer," repudiates with much warmth the idea of African Colonization. As the Kentuckians seem disposed to take hold of the slavery question, and as their discussions respecting it are marked by that frankness and boldness, so characteristic of their way of doing things, we think our readers will be pleased to see an extract from the communication of "Reformer." We commend his reasons against African Colonization to the special attention of the Colonization Herald.

"When we compare the heats of Africa with those of America, we shall find that they bear no proportion to each other; for in Africa the wide tract of country that lies under the line is very extensive, and the soil sandy. The reflection of the sun, therefore, from so large a surface of earth, is almost intolerable; and the face of the country so fully peopled, that the natives are obliged to endure their situation without the power of migration. Being thus tied down, as it were, to endure the de teriorating influence of their inhospitable climate, their complexion takes the darkest hue, while their bodily powers become relaxed, and their mental powers degenerate almost to a level with that of the brutes. Incapable of any mental exertion, they are therefore generally found to be stupid and in-dolent; and the Arabians themselves, many colonies of whom migrated southward, into the most inland parts of Africa, seem to have degenerated from their ancestors-and forgetting their ancient learning with their beauty, have become a race scarce any way distinguishable from the original natives; and the Portuguese, who, about two centuries since, settled along this coast, have also become almost as black, indolent, and as barbarous

as the natives themselves. Now I ask every philanthropist whether it won not be an act of great misanthropy, to send Americans to a country, the deteriorating influence for her own supply, and 6000 for sale. The six which soon degenerates the mental powers of men thousand slaves, which Virginia annually sends to down to a level almost with that of the brutes? Is this the great act of benevolence that our slaveholders are wanting to bestow upon a people whom they have held in bondage for 200 years? Has this unfortunate portion of God's creation who have served them from generation to generation, become so obnoxious to them, that they wish to colonize them in a country where tney will be more mise rable in a state of freedom than they have ever been in a state of cruel bondage? It certainly would be more humane for our slaveholders to dispose of their surplus slaves in the manner the Legislature disposed of the surplus bank notes-commit them to the flames, rather than send them to a country whose deteriorating influence in the course of a century, would degenerate even a Henry Clay, into a stupid, indolent, African negro. I cannot, therefore, join in raising funds to send native Americans to Africa—this would be more inhumane and tyrannical than it would be to kidnap an African and bring him to Kentucky, a land flow-ing with milk and honey, and blessed with a salu-

location on the globe. "But I would throw in my mite to raise funds olonize them in the far West. There I would nourish and educate them as a colony for a certain period. I would then receive them into the Union. or form some covenant alliance with them that would secure their allegiance against the intrigues

of foreign powers. I would educate 2 or 300 of their brightest youths in all the arts and sciences; establish schools all over the colony. In short, I great services they and their ancestors had rendered unto us for 200 years."

COURTING POPULAR FAVOR .- A writer in th the New School party in the Presbyterian church should be set down as abolitionists. In the number of that paper for July 25th, he says that "efforts have been made to prejudice the public mind by charging the Convention with holding the sentiments of modern abolitionists." He thinks it is "wickedness" to attempt thus "to throw oppro brium on any class of christians, by giving them an unpopular name." Poor man! what a bug-bear to him is unpopularity! He is magnanimous too; for when "called to give an expression of his views, he could not shrink from doing so, and stating the to petition the legislature than pous." truth, because abolitionists voted with him."-Truly his moral courage was admirable!

In the last Journal he is out again; he does not seem satisfied with his former propitiatory offering to public opinion. He now undertakes to show how the Constitutional Assembly will stand,-"I think they will occupy the ground on which our church stood since the adoption of the resolution of 1818, and on which the Convention placed themselves." Ah! is it so? Why, by the Abolition act of 1818, the General Assembly became the patron of the Colonization Society; and the act contains expressions of hostility to immediate and universal emancipation. Is this the ground that the New School church is to occupy? Does "Q." give utterance to the opinion of the body with which he is connected?

"Q." concludes by assuring the readers of th Journal that it, ("the Constitutional Assembly," has not ranked, and, he hopes, "never will rank itself with the Abolition Society."

Need we say that we have noticed all this, simply to declare our contempt for these miserable peace-offerings to "public sentiment"-these petty tricks to secure "popularity"?

Will "Q." or any other of his new school brethren, tell us what doctrines respecting slavery, different from those held by abolitionists, they would have the church to entertain? And let us here say to him and all others, that abolitionists are by no means eager to claim any as their confederates against slavery, who are afraid of a name. A man who would oppose slavery successfully, must be made of sterner stuff than to tremble abjectly under heart, which, when beating with the pulses of the fear of unpopularity. We trust that our friend young life, was ready to pour out its best blood in Chester, when he returns, will strengthen the feeble knees of some of his correspondents.

QUESTIONING CANDIDATES.

The Abolitionists of Pennsylvania seem resolv ed to carry out their principles. They have been nuestioning Governor Ritner, so that they may know how to vote intelligently. The following is the Governor's reply. We may remark, that a letter of similar import addressed to David R. Porter, remains as yet unanswered.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1838. Sir,-The letter which you, as Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Western Division of grounds, written by a Farmer, and circulated in inst. By direction of the Committee you ask me the following questions:
"1. Is the existence of Slavery and the Slave

Trade in the District of Columbia, in conformity to the principles of justice and humanity, and ac cordant with the genius and theory of our republican institutions?

"2. Does Congress possess the constitutional ower to abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade in

the District of Columbia? "3. Is it expedient that Congress should exer cise this right, and abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia

"4, Are you in favor of an extension of the ight of jury trial to all cases involving the question of personal liberty?

5. Are you opposed to the annexation Texas to the United States?" To the three first inquiries, I reply by referring

you to my Annual Message to the Legislature at the commencement of the session of 1836,'7, and by stating that none of the opinions therein exressed have been changed.

To the fourth question my reply is, that I am favor of extending the right of trial by jury to all cases involving the question of personal liberty, with the single restriction, that in cases of fugitives from labor in other states, who are admitted to be slaves, it should not be granted. This exception I believe to be due to the sister states in which do mestic slavery constitutionally exists, and in which, however we may deplore it as a misfortune, we are bound to respect it as a constitutional institution. This exception is also inevitable from the nature of the issue involved. The question being simply one of slavery, or no slavery, of course whenever the fact is admitted, not only is there no need of further investigation, but it would be vexations to the claimant to interpose the delay of ; jury trial.

On the other hand, in all cases in which s sonable doubt of the fact of slavery is raised by affidavit, I would be decidedly in favor of having the doubt determined by a jury. Among us, every man accused of crime, however vile he may s presumed to be innocent, until convicted by jury. Shall we be less cautious in the proceeding which are to consign a fellow-creature to servitud for life, than in those which will perhaps only send him to idleness for a month to the

In reply to the 5th question—I am opposed the admission, by any means at any time, of Texas, into this Union. The annexed copy of a communication sent to the Legislature on the eleventh day of January last (1838), will make known my fficial opinion on this subject.
I am, sir, your fellow-citizen,

JOSEPH RITNER Mr. HENRY HANNEM, Secre-

tary, &c., Pittsburg, Pa. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen—In accordance with the request

the Governor and Legislature of the state of Rhode Island, I have the honor to transmit for your consideration, the accompanying resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, relative to the ad-mission of Texas into the Union. Permit me to say, that while we, as citizens of

a non-slaveholding state, should studionaly disayou the intention and avoid the appearance of intermed dling with the institution of slavery in such states dling with the institution of slavery in such state of the Union as labor under the misfortune of it existences; yet that a moral obligation rests upo gerous consequences to be expected from the an

this is the most serious of all. The most proper juncture for legislative and pressions of opinion on the subject.

The project, if seriously countenanced at a this state, has been either generally concealed disavowed by all parties. The pu

for right action on the subject.

In addition to the claims upon your attention, which the matter possesses, as coming from the Cincinnati Journal seems to be in an agony, lest Legislature of a sister state, its own grave import. and the suitableness of the present time for action, seem to demand an expression of the opinion of the citizens of this state upon it, through you their representatives. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HAR- ?

RISBURG, Jan. 11, 1838.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN is announced by the Ohio Sun as a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives of this State, from the county of Clermont. This is the man that declared last Feb. 8th, in the House, "that negroes had no more right

#### OUTRAGE-KIDNAPPING.

"We are informed by his Honor the Mayor, that on Thursday last, a black boy named Burgess was kidnapped under the following circumstances In company with some boys he went to Mill Creek to bathe. While there a tall genteel person, with black whiskers, came along and offered the boy money to accompany him a short distance below to bathe. He has not been heard from since. There is but little doubt that he has been hurried off towards the South. His father we understand started yesterday for Louisville, in hopes of over taking the villains.

"The Mayor yesterday issued a proclar offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the ap prehension of the offender."-Cin. Gaz.

The boy is about "ten years old, quite dark-co lored, and intelligent."

Our printer made such bungling work of n extract in our last number, quoted by Mr. Blanchard, from a speech of Mr. Webster, that we think it but right to republish it correctly.

"We are not to wait till great public mischiels come, till the Government is overthrown; or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy. We should not be worthy sons of our fathers, were we so to regard great questions affecting the general freedom. Those fathers accomplished the revolution on a strict question of principle.-They went to war against a preamble. They fought seven years against a declaration. They poured out their treasures and blood like water, in opposition to an assertion, which those less sagacious, and not so well schooled in the principles of liberty, would have regarded as barren phraseology, or a mere parade of words. They saw in the claim of the British Parliament, a seminal principle of mischief, the germ of unjust power; they detected it, dragged it forth from underneath its plausible disguises, struck at it; nor did it elude either their steady eye, or their well directed blow, till they had extirpated and destroyed it to the last fibre. On this question of principle, while actual suffering was afar off, they raised their flag against a power, to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory, is not to be compared — a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning-drum beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."-Speech of Daniel Webster.

Some of our commercial papers have ventured to give the following items of news; but, of course, without the least indication of any interest in the matter, or intimation that it concerns us at all. Cause, why? It is another peaceful triumph of the naughty abolitionists. That's all.—Emun'r.

From the Hartford Courant: By the brig Alexander, from Demerara, we have received Georgetown papers to the 24th of June inclusive. A motion for the abolition of the Negro Apprenticeship, in British Guiana, was made by Michael M'Turk, Esq., in open session of the Court of Policy, on the 20th ult, and was

exciting much attention.

The Guiana Chronicle two days after, stated that notwithstanding the short period which had elapsed since Mr. M'T. had brought the subject before the Court, the Proprietors and Representatives of upwards of 50,000 Apprenticed Laborers out of the 80,000 in the Colony, had already expressed their approval of the measure conten

On the 18th June, the French steamer of war, On the 18th June, the French steamer, having on Le Coursier, arrived at Georgetown, having on Cavenne, who had been delegated by the Colonial Council of that settlement to visit Berbice and Demerara, to inquire into the working and probable results of the Apprenticeship system.

Our Receipts will be inserted next week

## NOTICES.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. E. P. LOVEJOY y Joseph O. and Owen P. Lovejoy; with an Introdu y Hon, John Quincy Abams. Per Copy, \$1 00. NARRATIVE OF JAMES WILLIAMS, A authentic and vivid description of American Slavery. Every Anti-Slavery Society should purchase a quantity for gratuitious distribution. It is cheap—is in a convenient form for circulation, and has already done GREAT EXECU-

THE REPORT OF THE THIRD ANNI-VERSARY OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held in Granville, Licking Co. O., on the 30th and 31st of May, 1838, just published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati. Single copy, PORTRAITS OF WM. LLOYD GARRI-

SON, and WM. WILBERFORCE-per copy SLAVE MARKET OF AMERICA, a broad

sheet illustrating by numerous racre and nine ENGRAV-

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.	
Flour	\$5 25 K 50 per bbl.
Wheat,	80 c. per bush
Corn, 1	40 c. # #,
Oats,	- 31 to 37 c. " "
Hay,	\$10 to 12 per ton.
Hops,	12 to 15 c. per lb.
Coffee, Rio,	13 1-2 to 14 1-2 per lb.
" Havanna,	12 1-2 to 15 per lb.
Tea, G. P.	80 to 85 4
u Imp.	80 to 85 "
" Y. H.	50 to 55
Sugar, N. O. hhd	9 to 9 1-2 " per lb.
4 Loaf,	16 1-2 to 18
Candles, sp.	87 to 40
md.	12 to 13 , " "
dp.	10 1-2 to 11 1-2 "
Butter,	12 1-2 to 15 . "
Cheese,	9 to 10 "
Rice	none "
Salt,	62 1-2 to 68 3-4 per bush.
Coal,	12 1-9 to 14
PORK, Mess,	\$20 to 21
Bacon,	6 1-2 to 7
Hog tound	8 martin de la como dela como de la como de
BEST STREET, S	9 to 10
NUMBER OF STREET	9 to 9 9-11b.
NAILS,	0 e. to 10 per 1b.

the day before, that, before the Unite

de had stated, the day before, that, before the United ates acknowledged the independence of the Mexican Relie, a proposal was made by them to the Government of United States, through the agency of Mr. Torrens, then arge d'Affaires from the Republic of Columbia, the indedence of which had been previously recognised by Mr. aros, that "the limits between the two countries be fixed reding so the 3d article of the treaty of Washington, of 32d of February, 1819, between the United States and in, drawing the line and establishing the landmarks, by missioners appointed by both Governments, in the same mer as was provided by the 4th article of the said treat. The note of Mr. Torrens containing this preposal. manner as was provided by the 4th article of the said treaty." The note of Mr. Torrens containing this proposal, 
lated the 15th of February, 1824, is among the papers communicated to this House at the special session of Congress, 
last October, in the document No. 42. Whether any immediate enswer was given to the note of Mr. Torrens does 
not appear in the document, and is not within my recollection. The answer to the note, if any was given, may be 
among the voluminous mass of prayers just now communicated, and lying on the table; or it may be among the archives of the Department of State.

It would be recollected by members of that House that, on 
account of impending difficulties; there had not been an 
American Minister to Mexico for two or three years after 
the acknowledgment of the independence of that Republic.

whedgment of the independence of that Republic, mpts were made to make such an appointment; nei-I wo sttempts were made to make such an appointment; nether of which was successful. The first person selected to
ill that station was General Andrew Jackson, who did not
accept the appointment. The second was Ninian Edwards,
who accepted it, but was prevented, by circumstances within
he memory of us all, from entering upon the discharge of
ts duties. A year or more elapsed, after the note of Mr.
Torrens, and there was yet no minister to Mexico, At
ength Mr. Poinsett was sent thither. Among the docunents laid upon the tables of members of that House, there are a letter of instructions from the Secretary of State, ated March 26, 1825, to Mr. Poinsett, containing a referonce to this question of the boundary line between the Uni-ed States and Mexico. It begins with a copy of the treaty ng that line, and says that that part of the treaty re named to be executed, after the recognition of Mexican in lependence. And in the same letter there was the follow

g paragraph, "Some difficulties may possibly hereafter arise between the two countries from the line thus agreed upon, against which it would be desirable now to goard, if practicable; and as the Government of Mexico may be supposed not to and as the Government of Mexico may be supposed not to have any disinclination to the fixation of a new line, which would prevent those difficulties, the President wishes you to sound it on that subject, and to avail yourself of a favorable disposition, if you should find it, to effect that object. The line of the Sabine approaches our great Western mart nearer than could be wished. Perhaps the Mexican Government may not be unwilling to establish that of the Rio Brascos de Dies, or the Rio Colorado, or the Snow mountains or the Rio et al. Note: in lieu of it. By the agreed ins, or the Rio del Norte, in lieu of it. By the agreed are thrown on the Mexican side, and the navigation both those rivers, as well as that of the Sabine, is made common to the respective inhabitants of the Saone, is made common to the respective inhabitants of the two countries. When the countries adjacent to those waters shall come to be thickly inhabited, collisions and misunderstandings may brise from the community thus established, in the use of their navigation, which it would be well now to prevent. If the ne were so altered as to throw altogether on one side Red wer and Arkansas, and their respective tributary streams, and the line on the Sabine were removed further west, all auses of future collision would be prevented. The Gov causes of future collision would be prevented. The Gov-ernment of Mexico may have a motive for such an altera-tion of the line as is here proposed, in the fact that it would have the effect of placing the city of Mexico nearer the cen-tre of its territories. If the line were so changed, the grea-ter part, if not the whole, of the powerful, warlike, and tur-bulent Indian nation of the Camanches would be thrown on the side of the United States; and as an equivalent for the proposed cossion of territors, they would stimulate to the proposed cession of territory, they would stipulate to restrain, as far as practicable, the Camanches from committing hostilities and depredations upon the territories and people, whether Indians or otherwise, of Mexico."

Then followed an argument to show the expediency and repriety of this line, and the passage thus concludes:

"But if you shall find that the Mexican Government is swilling to also the mwilling to alter the agreed line in the manner proposed and that it insists upon the execution of the third and fourth articles of the treaty before mentioned, you are authorized to agree to the recognition and establishment of the line as described in the third article, and to the demarcation of it erthwith, as is stipulated in the fourth."

Of course the minister was instructed upon the supposion that the Government of Mexico would be willing to al ter the line, to propose a new one, varying two degrees from that of the Sabine, established by the treaty with Spain. But, if she were not willing to accede to this, he was inview to establishing a line. This proposition, as had been stated the day before, was found to be exceedingly disagreeable to the Mexican Government. Yet, at a still latter period, (1827.) a new proposition, still more specific and particular, to the same effect, was made by this Government to Mexico. In the instructions from the Department of State

"The great extent and the facility which appears to have attended the procurement of grants from the Government of the United Mexican States, for large tracts of country to the United Mexican States, for large tracts of country to citizens of the United States, in the province of Texas, authorize the belief that but little value is placed upon the possession of the province by the Government. These grants seem to have been made without any sort of equivalent, judging according to our opinions of the value of land.—They have been made to, and apparently in contemplation of being settled by, citizens from the United States. These emigrants will carry with them our principles of law, tiberty, and edition; and however, much it may be hoped they disposed to amalgamate with the ancient inhabit Mexico, so far as political freedom is concerned r would be almost too much to expect that all collisio would be almost too much to expect that all collisions rould be avoided on other subjects. Already some of these ollisions have manifested themselves, and others, in the proness of time, may be anticipated with confidence. These ollisions may insensibly enlist the sympathies and feelings if the two republics, and lead to misunderstandings."

Then there was a further argument proposing an alteration of the limit.

tion of the line:

"The boundary which we prefer is that which, beginning at the mouth of the Rio del Norte in the sea, shall ascend that river to the mouth of the Rio Puerco; thence ascendue north, to stuke the Arkansas; thence following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas to its source, in latitude 42 degrees north; and thence by that parallel of latitute to the South sea. The boundary thus described would, according to the United States Tanner's map, published in the United States, leave Santa Fe within the limits of Mexico, and the whole of Red river, or Rio Roxo, and he Arkanena, as far up as it is probably navigable, within he limits assigned to the United States. If that boundary he unuttainable, we would, as the next most desirable, agree to that of the Golorado, beginning at its mouth in the bay of Bernardo, and ascending the river to its source, and thence by a line due north to the Arkansas, and thence, as above traced, to the South sea. This latter boundary would probably also give us the whole of the Red river, would throw bly also give us the whole of the Red river, would throw a somewhat further from Santa Fe, but it would strike Aransas possibly at a navigable point. To obtain the first-secribed boundary, the President authorizes you to offer to be Government of Mexico a sum not exceeding one million f dollars. If you find it impracticable to procure that line, ou are then authorized to offer, for the above line of the colorado, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. Now, these two propositions were made when Texas was ree, slavery having been abolished by law in that province; and Mr. A, said that he referred to them at this time, because there had then already been grants of lead wade to

use there had then already been grants of land made to gens of the United States in that province, laying the citizens of the United States in that province, laying the foundation of that spirit lately and at present so manifest in this country, of grasping at their territory. He had said that this proposition of altering the boundary between this country and Mexico was highly disagreeable to the latter.—The minister from this Government had been authorized to make a treaty of commerce as well as of limits. He says:

"I waited on the Secretary of State, by appointment, on the morning of the 12th instant, in order to discuss the manner of conducting the negotiations for the treaties of commerce and of limits between the two nations. It was agreed to treat the two subjects separately.

"With respect to the treaty of limits, I suggested that, although the Government of the United States held itself bound to carry into effect the treaty of limits concluded with the King of Spain, 22d of February, 1819, still it would appear more becoming the independent character of this [Mex-

desired."
To this Mr. Poinsett objects, as he had done before.—
Then follows a letter dated in March, 1826, and written by

land, on the ground that the territory in question may be annexed to the United States, On the 18th March, a few nexed to the onths after this, he says:

"This Government has appointed General Terran to examine the country near our respective frontiers, and to ob-tain such information as will enable them to treat upon that

abject understandingly," The Government of Mexico at this time felt so deep an interest in this matter of the boundary, that, without waiting for the treaty, they undertook, by their own authority, to trace the line. This was analogous to a proceeding at home, to a question now pending, and which Mr. A. wished were settled, as indeed it must be, one way or another, before long; and it was now a question whether Maine should not do as Mexico had in this instance done, and run her own boundary line, without reference to the wishes or action of

At a later period, (continued Mr. Adams,) Mr. Poinsett "The only act passed by the Congress, since the commencement of their session, of any importance, is the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of the commissioner, General Teran, appointed expenses of the commissioner, General Teran, appointed by this Government to examine and report the country which lies near and upon the boundary between the United States and Mexico, agreeably to the views of this Government, as expressed in their communication of the —— of August, 1825. The commission has not set out on this expedition for want of funds, Congress having appropriated what the Treasury does not at this moment contain. In private conversations with the President and Secretaries, I have sought to convince them of the uselessness of this ex-

have sought to convince them of the uselessness of this expedition until the treaty of limits is definitively settled.—
They say, in reply, that the public is so anxious to have that question settled, that they think it politic so to act at present, and assure me of their earnest desire to adjust that delicate point as soon as possible."

There is a subsequent document in which there is a formal set possible set that the Roppylic of Mexico possessed. nal acknowledgment that the Republic of Mexico possessed

e right separately to draw this line.
On the 19th of March, 1828, Mr. Obregon, Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico to the United States, informed their Secretary of State, Mr. Clay, that the Mexican Government had appointed General Teran to perform (separately) the scientific operations and surveys necessary to pron the executi of the treaty of fication Mr. Clay answered on the 24th of March; and in

that answer says:
"The treaty to which you are understood to refer, lately concluded at Mexico, has not yet been received, and consequently is not yet ratified by this Government. Any joint easures, therefore, in relation to its execution would be premature until that ceremony is performed. But as the operations and surveys contemplated by General Teran's appointment are presumed to be intended for the satisfaction of the Government of the United States of Mexico, the President has no objection to them. I have therefore the pleasure dent has no cojection to them. I have therefore the pleasure of transmitting the passport requested from this office, which, although it may not be necessary to the security of General Teran and his suite, may conduce to the removal of any obstructions which, without it, he might possibly en-

In order to show the interest which the Government of Mexico attached to this subject at the time, Mr. A. referred to another letter of Mr. Poinsett to Mr. Clay, in which the

former said:
"The Mexican Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution when the treaty was formerly before them, on which, I un-derstand, they will insist. It is in these words, viz. This Chamber will not take into consideration the treaty which the Government has concluded with that of the United States of America, until an article shall be inserted in it rec-ognising the validity of that which was celebrated by the abinet of Madrid, in the year 1819, with the Government of Washington, respecting the limits of the territories of the two contracting parties."

the two contracting parties.

"The plenipotentiaries, in reply to all my observations on the subject, and to my proposals to giter the limits, insisted that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that Mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that the rights of the mother countries are the proposed cession without the mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that the rights of the mother countries are the proposed cession with the mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that the right had been decreased as a supplication of the mother countries are the proposed cession with the mexico had a right to consider that treaty binding upon that the right had been decreased as a supplication of the mother countries are the proposed cession with the mexico had a right to consider the proposed cession with the right had been decreased as a supplication of the mother countries are the proposed cession with the right had been decreased as a supplication of the mother countries are the proposed cession with the right had been decreased as a supplication of the mother countries are the proposed cession with the right had been decreased as a supplication of the mother countries are the p the United States, as being invested with all the rights of Spain, and bound by all the obligations of the mother country. They instanced the cession made by Spain to Great fore authorizes you to offer to the Mexican Government, for Britain of certain rights in the Bay of Honduras, which, however inconvenient to the Mexican Government, it had not exceeding four millions of dollars, and so strong are his

portant question; and, from the tenor of the note addressed to them by the plenipotentiary of the United States, they presumed he could have no objection to regard the above mentioned treaty as in full force and binding upon the United States.

ecting parties; but as the Executive and the Chamber sputies of Mexico appeared determined to insist upon ea-ing the third and fourth stricks of that treaty into affer

position of our respective territories as would enable us to act understandingly on the subject."

There was the proposition. The minister proposed that the commissioners abould be appointed to trace the line; and the commissioners abould be appointed to trace the line; and the commissioners abould be appointed to trace the line; and the commissioners abould be appointed to trace the line; and the commissioners abould be appointed to trace the line; and the commissioners abould be appointed to trace the line; and the commissioners abould be appointed to trace the line; and the commissioners abould be proposed that the commissioners the two nations on the carried to fix the limits between the two nations on the very sender information they at present possessed of that fortular country."

There is the first answer to the first proposition; and it required no great depth to understand the feelings with which that proposition was regarded by Mexico. The letter proceeds:

"After some further conversation on the subject, it was agreed that he should address me a note, staining the views of this [Mexican] Government in relation to the proposed convention of limits. This has not yet been received."

Well, continued Mr. A., then follows the note of the 20th of July, 1826, in which the Mexican Secretary of State distinctly proposed that the two subjects of negotiation be treated to the completion of the proposed to the two subjects of negotiation be treated separately, and without reference to one another.

"We might then, if your excellency thought proper, and this is the opinion of the President, proceed immediately to negotiate the treaty of commerce, leaving on one side the point of limits; and that we might negotiate on this subject, the two Governments might name their commissioners, who, on examining together the country. Well, continued the treaty of commerce, leaving on one side the point of limits; and that we might negotiate on this subject, the two Governments might name their commissioners, who, on examining

Then follows a letter dated in March, 1826, and written by Mr. Poinsett to Mr. Clay, nine months afterwards:

"By the colonization law passed in August, 1824, the General Government reserved twenty leagues of land from the frontiers of neighboring nations, and ten leagues from the sea shore, which cannot be granted by the States except with the previous consent of the Executive. Having learnt that the Parish of the desert or Grand prairie, which lies west of the Rio Nueces, and is represented nearly two hundred miles in width, and to extend north to the mountains. The proposed line following the course of that desert or Grand prairie, which lies west of the Rio Nueces, and is represented nearly two hundred miles in width, and to extend north to the mountains. The proposed line following the course of that desert or Grand prairie, which lies west of the Rio Nueces, and is represented nearly two hundred miles in width, and to extend north to the mountains. The proposed line following the course of that desert or grand prairie, which lies west of the Rio Nueces, and is represented nearly two hundred miles in width, and to extend north to the mountains. The proposed line following the course of that desert or grand prairie, which lies west of the Rio Nueces, and is represented nearly two hundred miles in width, and to extend north to the mountains. The proposed line following the course of that desert or grand prairie, which lies west of the Nueces, and is represented nearly two hundred miles in width, and to extend north to the mountains. with the previous consent of the Executive. Having learnt that the President had given his consent to a grant of land made by the State of Coahuila and Texas, of a tract situated within that limit, on the Red river, I called this morning at the office of the Secretary of State, and told Espinosa that I should not consider any grant as valid that was made while the consider any grant as valid that was made while the consider any grant as valid that was made while the consider any grant as valid that was made. while the negotiations were pending, in the event of that portion of country being included by the treaty within the limits of the United States. He admitted that the objection was proper, and engaged to write to the State of Texas on line commences on the western bank of the Rio de la Beca, the subject."
where it discharges itself into Matagorda bay, and continuHere Mr. Poinsett undertakes to protest against grants of ing up that river on the western bank thereof to the head of its most westerly branch; thence due north until the line shall strike the Rio Colorado river, on the western bank thereof to the head of its principal stream; thence by the most direct course that will intersect our line at the 42d de-gree of north latitude, and include the head waters of the

Arkansas and Red rivers,
"The third roposal may be a line to commence at the north of the Rio Colorado, where that river empties itself into Matagorda hay, and on the west bank thereof, to continue up that river to the head of its principal stream; and thence by a line drawn from the head of the principal stream in which there was enclosed a cipher,—the cipher, I believe so as to intersect our present boundary line at the 42d degree of north latitude, including also the head-waters last

and on the westerly bank of that river, to pursue the course of that river up to the head of its most westerly branch by the west bank thereof; and from the head of that branch of

make to the Mexican Government; and some portions of that argument were more worthy the attention of the

He savs: s to the results which are to be expected from a contiguity of settlements under such unfavorable circumstances. xperience of the past affords the means of a safe estimate of the future. A spirit of enterprise, and not unfrequently of encroachment, has been exhibited by our citizens who inhabit that frontier, which has been productive of much uneasiness to the Mexican Government, and not without solicitude to this. Most of the grants that have been made in Texas are already in the hands of Americans and Europeans, Notwithstanding the cautious policy evinced by the Mexican Government in the designation of an extensive border of territory, within which no grants should be made or settlements permitted, the improvements of the Ameri-cans on the Texas side commence from what is regarded as the boundary line, and are scattered over the prohibited territory. Not only has the interdict been thus disregarded by the adventurous spirits who have been attracted thither by the unsettled state of the Mexican Government, but that by a conviction of the impossibility of causing it to be re-spected, to make grants within its limits. The want of confidence and reciprocal attachment between the Governent and the present inhabitant of Texas, (not Spanish, from whatever cause arising, is too notorious to require elu-cidation. It has in the short space of five years, displayed itself in not less than four revolts, one of them having for its avoived object the independence of the country. This Government embraced the earliest opportunity to satisfy that of Mexico that the resistance of her lawful authority thus made was without aid or countenance, direct or indirect, from us. The ancient and well-settled policy of the been so scrupulously adhered to, as to leave no room for apprehension that it can be ever or long misunderstood by other Powers. But still, the recurrence of scenes like these, whilst they furnish the causes of enormous expenses and perpetual inquietude on the part of Mexico, must, in the nature of things, have a tendency to excite at least tem-porary suspicions of our motives and produce consequent heart-burnings, hostile to those cordial and friendly relations which should ever be preserved between neighboring

Here, by the authority of the head of the very party now proposing to annex this territory, it is admitted that the want of confidence and reciprocal attachment between the Government and inhabitants of Texas "has, in the short space of five years, displayed itself in not less than four revolts, one of them having for its avowed object the indepen-

nevertheless felt itself bound to ratify; and, in short, declared that if I did not consent to comply with the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, it would be useless to discuss the other articles of the treaty, as it was certain that Congress would not ratify any treaty which did not contain such (if it can be obtained at all) upon terms as favorable and gress would not ratify any treaty which did not contain such a provision."

The treaty of commerce laid before the Legislature of Mexico for their assent was not taken into consideration, on the ground that the question of limits was not yet settled. A protocol of conference to conclude a treaty of limits was then issued, in which allusion was made to the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies on the subject, and which resolution was as follows:

"The plenipotentiaries of Mexico read the resolution, of the Chamber of Deputies; which is in the following words, viz.

"This House will not take into consideration the treaty which the Government has concluded with the United States of America so long as it does not contain an article which

"This House will not take into consideration the treaty which the Government has concluded with the United States of America so long as it does not contain an article which shall renew the existence of the treaty elebrated by the cabinet of Madrid in the year 1819, with that of Washington, respecting the territorial limits of the two contracting parties."

"This House will not take into consideration the treaty elebrated by the cabinet of Madrid in the year 1819, with that of Washington, respecting the territorial limits of the two contracting parties."

"This House will not take into consideration the treaty elebrated by us as an auspicious one to secure the cession; and will now add, that there does not appear to be any reasonable objection to its being embraced on the score of delicacy, or from an apprehension that, in doing so, we would give offence to the Government of Mexico. Nothing would be more adverse to the feelings of the President than to give that Government reason to believe that he is capable of taking advantages of their necessities to obtain from them any portion of the Mexican territory, the cession of which would impair the true interests or commit the honor of that any portion of the Mexican territory, the cession of which would impair the true interests or commit the honor of that

bortant question; and, from the tenox of the note addressed to them by the plenipotentary of the United States, they presumed be could have no objection to regard the above mentioned treaty as in full force and binding upon the United States.

And the protocol proceeds to say:

And the protocol protocol state protocol pr

"The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of Sonth American emancipation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and, perhaps, forever stifled in that Republic, by the love of independence."

"Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister Republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbor, it would be most gratifying to me were I permitted to say that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to cess gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my day to inform you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican Government to ratify a treaty negotiated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in is judgment, the interest of his country might require; and natructions to that end were prepared; but before they could e despatched, a communication was received from the Go-ernment of Mexico, through its Charge des Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly complied with; and a representative, of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican diplomatic Agent near this Government, was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and, having thus removed the only alleged obstacle to haronious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantaged

change will occur in our affairs."

Mr. Poinsett went home, and Mr. Butler remained as
Charge d'Affaires from the United States to Mexico, and the instructions which he bore to Mr. Poinsett were extended to him. As to the circumstances attending the appointment of Mr. Butler to this office, there was no document that he (Mr. A.) knew of that explained them; but he be-heved that, among the mass of documents which had accom-panied the President's message the other day, and which the House had laid on the table, and refused to print, enough would be discovered, at least, to raise the suspicion that this same Mr. Butler was himself deeply concerned in speculaons in Texas lands. Mr. A. was unwilling to set on fool suspicions to the injury of any one, and he should at this time refrain from saying what he thought was evidence that Mr. Butler was interested in the lands of Texas, and in the revolution which followed soon after he went to Mexico.

One step further, and one year later. Here we have the state of things as they existed in 1829. I will now (said

Mr. A.) take the liberty of reading from a letter, written by Dr. Mayo, a confidential officer of the Government at the

of the Masonic order,—
[Here Mr. Boon rose, and called the orders of the day mentioned.

"The last proposition may be a line to commence on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Rio Brassos de Dios, and on the westerly bank of that river, to pursue the course the meaning from Mass chusetts did not finish his remarks, so as the meaning that the morning hour had expired.

Mr. Howann would make an inquiry. It was now Friends, the House was to adjourn on Monday; in case the general of the morning hour had expired.

Mr. Howann would make an inquiry. It was now Friends, so as a superior of the morning hour had expired. to afford time for a reply at this session, could they be replied to at the next session of Congress?

The Char said that that would be for the House to de-

the river by such a course as will enable us to intersect our present line at the point already indicated."

The Char said that that would be for the House to decide, at the proper time.

Mr. Adams remarked that the time of that House was of the propositions which Mr. Poinsett was instructed to under the control of the gentleman and his friends, and not his arm. And here the house proceeded to the orders of the day.]

> \*See note—ante. Concluded on Second Page.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS. MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO

We are under the nocessity of declining the appointment fany more Agents for the sale of medicine, until after this

year's crop of Tomatoes shall have come in.

The Druggists of this city will probably be able to fur nish their customers with small quantities at whole sale un A. MILES. General Ager GLEZEN & SHEPARD,

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The subscriber continues to carry on the Steam Scouring business, at his old stand on Walnut street, between 3rd and 4th, and respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity, for their former patronage, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a continuance of their favors. His mode of renovating is upon the smost approved plan. He assures the public that he will extract all kinds of Grease, Pitch, Tar, Paint, Oil &c., and restore the cloth to its former appearance without injury, by means of a composition that he uses expressly for that purpose,—Coat collars cleaned without altering their shape, and lost colors restored.

Ladies habits, table-clothes and garments of all descriptions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best possible

tions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best poss style.—This he promises to perform or no pay. CHARLES SATCHELL.

Cincinnati, July 26, 1837. Cincinnati, July 26, 1837.

N. B. Gentlemen's cast-off clothing bought.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A desirable FARM of 135 acres, situated near a M'Adamized road 10 miles from town, having seventy acres in cultivation, two orchards of Apple and Cherry trees: a stone house with 10 rooms, a cellar and three porches: a stone wood house: Also a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar

wood house: Also a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar: likewise a milk house, a frame barn and other out b nildings. The land lies generally well for cultivation, and the soil is good. It is calculated for a dairy farm.

A FARM of 57 acres situated 40 miles from town upon a good road, with 45 acres in cultivation: an orchard of 5 acres of Apple and Peach trees, a frame house with 3 room and a good frame barn 45 by 30 feet. The land is good and favorable heated for tillage.

favorably located for tillage.

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and located favorably for tillage.

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